

Future of Cambodia

Thailand, Vietnam: Rift Remains Wide

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thailand and Vietnam, in a new phase of diplomatic jockeying over the future of Cambodia, held their first face-to-face talks in months on that subject last week at the United Nations. The exchange ended in sharp disagreement, but the mere fact that talks were held was regarded as significant.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, who was in Washington Monday for meetings with Carter administration officials, said his two-hour conference last Wednesday with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach produced no movement toward agreement on a way to obtain the withdrawal of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. However, Mr. Sid-

dhi reported that he and Mr. Thach agreed in principle to meet again, though the time and place are not agreed.

Last week's meeting was sponsored and arranged by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who has been trying to generate conversations between Vietnam and its Asian neighbors as a means of defusing and eventually resolving the Cambodian problem. Mr. Waldheim attended the first few minutes of the meeting, which was held in a UN conference room, before leaving the discussion to the two foreign ministers.

According to Mr. Siddhi, the Vietnamese official repeated Hanoi's previous position that a demilitarized zone should be created at the Thailand-Cambodian border to prevent the conflict from spilling over into Thai territory and facilitate stability in Cambodia that can bring about eventual Vietnamese withdrawal. As in several recent conferences, Mr. Thach suggested that Vietnam might withdraw a limited number of its troops from Cambodia if "peace, security and stability" are established at the Thai-Cambodian border.

Possible Number

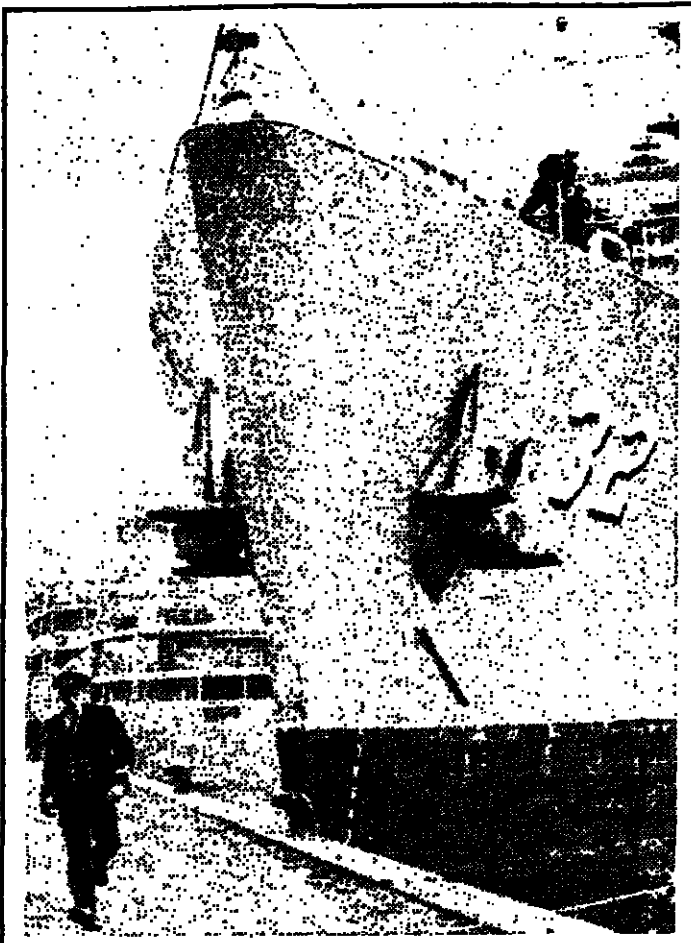
Mr. Thach previously has refused to say how many troops might be withdrawn under such circumstances, and he did not specify a number in last week's talks. Mr. Siddhi said he had learned from a senior UN official that Mr. Thach spoke of the possible withdrawal of 10,000 Vietnamese troops in a talk with Mr. Waldheim. Vietnamese sources would not confirm Monday that such a figure had been cited.

Whatever the figure, it is of more rhetorical than actual significance at this point. Mr. Siddhi reiterated Thailand's refusal to accept the Vietnamese-sponsored demilitarized zone, part of which would be on Thai territory. And U.S. officials said a token Vietnamese withdrawal would be meaningless without a system of verification to make sure it is carried out.

On behalf of Thailand and its allies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Mr. Siddhi presented Mr. Thach with a proposal for an international conference to resolve the Cambodia problem through Vietnamese withdrawal "within a specified time frame" under UN supervision. The plan also calls for UN-supervised elections in Cambodia and "guarantees that an independent and sovereign Kampuchea [Cambodia] will not be a threat to any of its neighbors."

Mr. Siddhi said that China, which Vietnam considers its main enemy, has indicated through diplomatic channels that it would be willing to provide such guarantees to Vietnam as part of a Cambodian settlement. China has also aroused diplomatic interest by taking the position in recent talks — including those at the UN between Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Foreign Minister Huang Hua — that it will be willing to discuss the Cambodia problem with Vietnam before the withdrawal of Hanoi's troops from that country.

While the jockeying for diplomatic position continues, large numbers of Vietnamese troops in the western part of Cambodia continue to create tension in Thailand. Mr. Siddhi said his intelligence is that two-thirds of the Vietnamese force in Cambodia is now in western Cambodia.



CAUTIOUS MANEUVER — A Danish naval officer performs an immediate action operation by running briskly as the U.S. Navy's floating drydock Spiegel Grove makes a dramatic arrival in Copenhagen. The ship ran directly into the quay, but neither the ship, nor the quay — nor the Danish officer — was seriously damaged. The Spiegel Grove is visiting Denmark for a NATO naval exercise.

Polish Trade Union Panel Convenes to Chart Future

(Continued from Page 1)

hard Polish words with a speed and intensity that suggests the quickness of his mind.

"I don't think about history," he said. "All I want is that my friends and I be given the power to deal with the problems of our fellow workers."

Mr. Walesa and his supporters, now estimated to number about 4 million of Poland's 13-million-member labor force, won the right to form their own trade unions on Aug. 31, when the government signed a historic agreement with them to stop the spread of strikes that halted nearly all economic activity in the Gdansk area of nearly 1 million people.

With Poland's economy in catastrophic condition and the Soviet Union nervous about any challenge to its vital interests, Solidarity has had to tread a narrow line.

Mr. Walesa refused to make any speeches or permit any rallies during the dramatic hour-long shutdown in the big port city that before World War II was the German city of Danzig.

Delegates from around the country — Warsaw, Lublin, Lodz, Wroclaw, Krakow, Katowice — telephoned their reports of sympathy strikes with the usual long delays caused by a shoddy communications system and probable official harassment and eavesdropping.

One special report came from Poznan, a sensitive spot in western Poland where the first postwar workers' strikes were staged in 1956 and were bloodily repressed by the army. Solidarity asked its Poznan supporters not to strike to avoid any new confrontation.

"It was a complete success," Mr. Walesa said late in the afternoon of strike days. "We showed we know how to start a strike and how to end a strike. That's what we needed to prove."

Strike Called Premature

Looking back at the August strike that started when the shipyard fired another long-time activist, Anna Walentynowicz, a crane operator, Mr. Walesa said: "The strike took place a year too early. We weren't prepared for it. If it had taken place next year, we

would have had the statutes drawn up. Now we have chaos."

Mr. Walesa and several of his presidium members were involved in the 1970 strike that also shut down the shipyards but also resulted in the deaths of at least 56 strikers in fighting with local Communist Party headquarters.

"I am to an extent responsible for the bloodshed in December [1970] and that strike was badly led," Mr. Walesa said.

After 1970, with other leaders including Ms. Walentynowicz, Mr. Walesa formed the tiny and unauthorized Baltic Free Trade Union. He was fired from the shipyards in 1976 for agitating the workers and was often harassed by the police.

"I was arrested dozens of times, and it made me feel stronger," he said.

Mr. Walesa had recently been fired from another job for trying to organize a strike when he heard that the shipyard workers had laid down their tools in support of Ms. Walentynowicz.

Natural Leader

Hitching a ride on the back of a truck, Mr. Walesa rode to the shipyards, climbed its high fence and joined his colleagues. Although younger than many of them, Mr. Walesa became their leader through the sheer force of his personality.

In the shipyards he conducted a nonstop meeting of delegates, led negotiations and regularly walked to the main gate to give a strike report to thousands of citizens gathered outside.

The first demands made by the strikers included the reinstatement of Mr. Walesa and Ms. Walentynowicz and the erection of a permanent memorial, just outside the gate, to the dead strikers of 1970.

Using a bullhorn, Mr. Walesa helped enforce the discipline that made the Gdansk strike so impressive to outsiders. Drinking was banned inside the occupied grounds and all equipment was protected from sabotage.

When some men reported that workers in a nearby yard seemed ready to accept management's offer of pay raises and return to work, Mr. Walesa climbed to the top of a wall and shouted through his bullhorn: "We must stick together. No one should go back to work until everyone is satisfied. Solidarity is our motto."

Although members of the political opposition group KOR were important in helping the union get started and gave it a vital information arm, Solidarity now gets most of its outside help from the Club of Catholic Intellectuals, which includes lawyers. Money from foreign, non-Communist unions has been received, but some, like the \$25,000 from the U.S. AFL-CIO, cannot be accepted until Solidarity receives its charter.

"We don't need their money so much as printing presses and their advice and experience," Mr. Walesa said.

Airwaves Crackle Daily

Iraq, Iran Exchange Fierce Propaganda

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

BASRA, Iraq — In one of the fiercest propaganda wars in the Middle East in two decades, Iraq and Iran have galvanized the airwaves with spectacular claims, counterclaims, epithets and accusations.

With the borders of the two countries spilling into main population centers, the citizens of Iraq and Iran are being treated to broadcasts in Arabic and Persian that come through loud and clear, free of electronic interference.

Iran broadcasts three different programs to Iraq in Arabic. Iraq has its own multiple Persian programs directed at its neighbor.

Iraq says Iranian pilots are ejecting out of their airplanes over Iraq because of their conviction that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, is a "fool who is leading his country to catastrophe."

Plot Alleged

Iran contends that Iraqi Army officers from the ruling Ba'ath Party are keeping close surveillance over the army to prevent soldiers from defecting to Iran and to prevent a plot in the army to overthrow President Saddam Hussein.

According to Iraqi broadcasts on radio and television and in endless columns of political commentary in the newspapers, the Iraqis are fighting not the people of Iran but their rulers, who are variously described as "a clique of ignorant vile liars," "racist Persian tyrants" and "Zionist stooges who will be crushed without mercy or compassion, to be made an example for the whole world to see."

In the view of Iran's radio broadcasts, Iraqi leaders are "a bunch of atheist charlatans," "the enemies of God and Islam," who are fighting a war to preserve "the throne of the Iraqi shah, the Zionist American stooge, Saddam Hussein."

Self-Righteousness

Iran's approach in its propaganda is strictly one of Islamic self-righteousness and it is a potent one. Almost every evening, at 9:30, Radio Tehran unleashes on Iraq the recorded tapes of the executed leader of the Iraqi Shiites, Imam Mohammad al-Bakr al-Sadr, who was sentenced to death by the Ba'athist government on charges of treason and collusion with Iran last spring.

"Here is the voice of the martyr of Islam, the volcano of the revolution, the spirit of the Islamic uprising by the noble people of Iraq," the Iranian announcer said in Arabic Monday. The Iraqi Shiite leader then begins a 10-minute speech exhorting the people of Iraq to rise in revolt against the regime of Mr. Hussein and to overthrow the Ba'ath Party that rules the country.

Iranian exhortations appear careful not to suggest any slant toward the Shiite Muslims at the expense of Sunni Muslims, although there is a majority of Shiites in Iraq. Most of the Muslims in the Arab world belong to the Sunni persuasion. The Iraqi assault on Iran is depicted by Iranian radio and newspapers as a war against Islam — not a territorial dispute.

Bani-Sadr Says Iran Can Win if Iraq Is Unaided

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in an interview with the Paris daily Le Monde published Tuesday, said that Iran will win the Gulf war in two weeks if Iraq does not receive outside help.

He rejected a suggestion that Iran might release the 52 U.S. hostages to gain support from the United States. "The United States is using the hostage problem to advance its own Middle East strategy... [which is] to destroy the Islamic republic and prevent so-called [Islamic] contagion," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told Le Monde that he had reports showing that U.S. military experts discussed Iraq's war plans in advance with Iraqi officials, Iranian exiles and Israeli advisers at a meeting in France.

Iran, he said, plans a counteroffensive as soon as Iraq starts to run out of military equipment.

Le Monde reported that the Iranian Army's restored prestige in the country had strengthened Mr. Bani-Sadr's position in his rivalry with the religious party.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Shamir Says PLO Aids Anti-Semitic Groups

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday of aiding anti-Semitism in Europe by seeking to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace negotiations.

"Certain Arab states with whom the Common Market has relations are regularly furnishing and financing military equipment to European terrorists who systematically attack democratic and Israel," Mr. Shamir said in a speech at a meeting of EEC ministry officials.

He said at a news conference that the PLO aids anti-Semitic groups such as the one responsible for Friday's bombing at a Paris synagogue and that therefore the EEC resolution in June calling for PLO involvement in the peace talks "constitutes a danger to European peace and European security." He gave no proof of PLO involvement in Paris attack.

Russia Accepts Ban on Civilian Firebomb

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union's acceptance of an outright ban on firebombing of populated areas removed a major obstacle Tuesday to the success of a 72-nation conference that is drafting a pact for nonnuclear wars.

The Soviet delegation was the last holdout for including in the only the use of napalm and similar incendiary substances when strike is against a military objective hemmed by civilians. Russia isolated when the United States abandoned a similar stand last year in the outlawing of all air attacks with fire weapons wherever civilians concentrated.

Seoul Seeks Renewed Talks With North Korea

United Press International

SEOUL — South Korea asked North Korea on Tuesday for opening of talks to arrange a meeting between the two nations' presidents. The appeal was included in a statement by Lee Dong Bok, a deputy South Korean representative who negotiated with North Korea for a period last week.

The statement was issued after North Korea failed to send a delegation to the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday morning for talks proposed by the South government after North Korea cut telephone links with South Korea on Sept. 25.

South Korea suggested that the proposed premiers' meeting between Nov. 3 and Nov. 8 at a mutually agreed place. North Korea officially said that it has no intention of continuing unification talks, the time being because of "undemocratic" political developments south.

Fiat Factories in Italy Blocked for 7th Day

The Associated Press

TURIN — Strikers and laid off workers continued the block of Fiat's auto factories for the seventh straight day Tuesday to pressure decision of Italy's largest private employer to lay off nearly 25,000 workers for three months.

Meanwhile, some progress was reported in negotiations in Rome between Fiat officials and unionists. The company was reported to be considering the possibility of a "rotation" of lay offs in which Fiat would suspend a number of workers for different periods. Some Fiat workers, however, said that an agreement was still a distant possibility.

The Communist-backed auto workers unions announced they were ready to continue the confrontation to the end if Fiat did up its original plans, which the company said were due to slacker sales abroad and by a worldwide crisis of the auto industry.

Iran, Iraq Intensify Raids U.S. Warns Arabs on A

(Continued from Page 1)

Baghdad, and the Kurd of Penjin, 60 miles east of the Iranian border. Two civilians were killed in the air strike at Abadan.

The air strike at Abadan, the first officially reported in the city in five years, was set on fire during military barrages in the first of the war.

In ground action along the invasion front, Iraqis were killed and wounded. It put Iraqi casualties at 16 and wounded.

Western diplomats in Baghdad said King Hussein appeared to help Iraq's war efforts by warning the United States of the danger of a British withdrawal from the Gulf.

Al Ba'ath, the newspaper of the ruling Socialist Ba'ath Party, accused the United States of pushing Iraq to invade Iran in order to divert attention away from the Arab struggle against Israel and provide the United States and Israel with an excuse to intervene in the Gulf.

Street fighting continued Tuesday in Khorramshahr, the key Iranian port city. Associated Press reporter Jeffrey Uhlrich reported from the city that Iraqi forces occupied the port section and that occasional small arms fire could be heard to the north. He said Iraqi artillery to the west and northwest was being aimed toward Abadan, the oil refinery on the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway nine miles to the south.

A communique issued by the Iraqi military command claimed Iraqi jets destroyed the television station and fuel depots of Abadan, the Iranian oil refinery on the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Satellite Station

It said Iraqi forces hit a satellite ground station at Asadabad, 200 miles west of Tehran; an airfield in the army garrison town of Dezful, and a silo, railroad station and fuel depots in the neighboring town of Andimeshk as well as downing two Iranian fighter planes and a helicopter.

The Iranian news agency Pars reported that 15 civilians were killed and 63 were wounded during Iraqi air raids against Andimeshk, Isfahan and Gharb and Khorramshahr.

The Iraqis reported Iranian air attacks against Kirkuk, center of Iraq's oil industry 170 miles north of Baghdad.

Mr. St. John-Stevens said, though the Thatcher government would move immediately considering such suggestions would take time to come to an acceptable plan for support.

Government sources said isolation should not be expected at least another year.

Tories Plot Lords Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Lords, and apparently P. Mrs. Thatcher to agree to form of the House of Lords priority than she had before.

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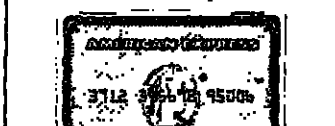


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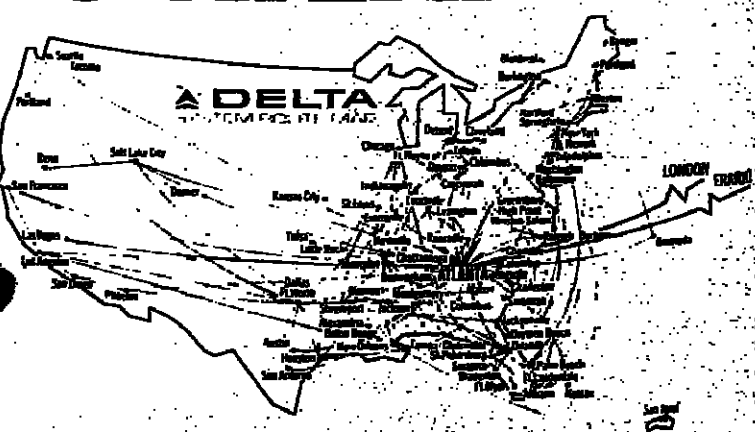
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Democrats Maintain Effort

oll Shows Carter sing in California

Adam Clymer

YORK TIMES SERVICE

GELES — California, with the most electoral college votes, appears to be running a tight ship in the Democratic presidential

Carter, despite a Democratic lead of 57 percent to 35 percent in the state, appears to be running a tight ship in the Democratic presidential

of the 270 electoral college votes, Carter appears to be running a tight ship in the Democratic presidential

ork Times-CBS News Poll shows Mr. Reagan at 40 percent, 28 percent and Rep. Carter at 11 percent of California's electoral college votes.

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might look even less promising. California's 45 electors thus might represent the difficult but best hope of victory, he said, and the effort would continue.

Mr. Carter's problems in California go beyond Mr. Reagan's popularity or the string of Democratic presidential near-misses, last broken in 1964 and 1968. He has never won an election here. He spent little time here in the 1976 primary and none last spring.

Furthermore, as a San Diego Republican politician with little use for Mr. Reagan, Mr. Carter has no real affinity with the West in general. It may be hard to think of a Montana rancher and a Garden Grove suburbanite as Westerners, but they have more in common with each other than with Carter.

For some Democrats, the effort this fall is to point out how much less their followers have in common with Mr. Reagan, Jerry Whipple, the regional director for the United Automobile Workers, contended that his members knew Mr. Reagan's anti-labor record and remembered that "every time he cut taxes, it cost more money."

Whipple's effort is frankly more anti-Reagan than pro-Carter. "There's no use kidding ourselves," he said Sunday. "He's not a Kennedy or a Roosevelt. But we're highlighting Carter's better points."

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Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne reacts enthusiastically to a fireworks display at a Carter rally in Chicago. The president appears to be less impressed. About 20,000 persons attended the event.

State Department Rebuts Rumors of Resignation

Muskie Reported Willing to Continue

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie does not feel he is a short-timer and is prepared to remain in office if President Carter is re-elected next month, according to Mr. Muskie's press spokesman.

Commenting on press reports that Mr. Muskie was disenchanted with the policy-making process within the Carter administration and planned to quit, John Tattner said Monday: "You can assume the secretary plans to stay on, if the president wishes, into a second term."

Mr. Tattner's statement came after two newspapers — the Washington Star and The New York Times — published articles about Mr. Muskie's alleged unhappiness with his role in the administration

and his competition with Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. The Star reported that Mr. Muskie expected to leave, and The Times said that he would stay only if major changes were made in the management of foreign policy.

State Department sources said that Mr. Muskie had talked with the president following the appearance of the Star article on Sunday, and that the two tentatively planned to squelch rumors of a rift.

The sources said that in addition to Mr. Tattner's statement, Mr. Muskie, who delivered speeches Monday in Minneapolis and Memphis, had prepared a statement about his future plans to be used if the question came up during his appearance in Memphis.

The sources said that Mr. Carter, who was campaigning in the Midwest Monday, also was expected to make a statement, either directly or through the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, expressing his confidence in Mr. Muskie and his expectation that the secretary would remain on the job in a second Carter administration.

Mr. Tattner, answering questions at his regular daily press briefing, said that Mr. Muskie had made clear several times since he became secretary in May that he held no personal animosity toward Mr. Brzezinski, but that he had reservations about the way in which foreign policy decisions were made and carried out.

The spokesman said that if Mr. Carter were to win a second term, Mr. Muskie would be expected to recommend changes in the way policy decisions were made.

Mr. Muskie's belief that the National Security Council staff directed by Mr. Brzezinski had too big a role in formulating and directing policy has caused differences to surface in a highly publicized way on at least two occasions.

Alabama Plans FBI Case Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama authorities plan to appeal a federal judge's injunction against the prosecution of Gary Thomas Rowe, the former Federal Bureau of Investigation informant, the Lowndes County district attorney says.

Federal District Judge Robert Varner said in his decision Thursday that Mr. Rowe, who was an FBI informant in the Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s, could assert federal rights that "protect an investigative agent placed in a compromising position because of his undercover work."

Mr. Rowe was indicted by a Lowndes County grand jury in 1978 for first-degree murder in the slaying of Viola Gregg Liuzzo, the Detroit civil rights worker who was shot to death after the Selma-to-Montgomery voting rights march in 1965. The injunction against prosecution was the climax of a two-year legal battle.

Roberto Eduardo Viola

Quintessential Argentine Picked to Succeed Videla

By Edward Schumacher

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

BUENOS AIRES — Roberto Eduardo Viola, the newly named president of this country, is the quintessential 20th-century Argentine.

His parents — an Italian tailor and his wife — were among the millions who migrated here from Italy as they did to the United States, in the first half of this century. Italians have become Argentina's largest ethnic group.

He is married and enjoys staying home with his wife, two children and two grandchildren. His wife, Nelida, stays out of the public eye, refusing even to be pictured for magazine profiles of him.

He is a porteno — a man from Buenos Aires, where almost 40 percent of today's Argentines live. He prefers the crushing humanity of this sprawling modern city to what he calls "the boredom of three consecutive days in the country."

"I like places where you feel and see movement," he once said. Mr. Viola, who will be 56 Monday, was selected Friday by the ruling military junta to succeed President Jorge Rafael Videla in March for a three-year term.

His selection was mainly a product of his shrewd political maneuvering as commander in chief of the army before he retired last December. Yet, in a country of sterile military leaders and banished politicians, he has come to be a populist figure, a man who represents the hopes of a great number of Argentines for a transition back to electoral democracy.

While these rivalries between the State Department and the National Security Council staff are well-known within the diplomatic community, State Department sources close to Mr. Muskie said Monday that there was no indication of him being discouraged enough to quit. If anything, the sources insisted, Mr. Muskie has indicated that he feels increasingly more comfortable in the job and eager to fight for the role of the president's top authority in the foreign policy field.

Talks Set Over Belize

LONDON — British and Guatemalan ministers will meet in New York next week for a new round of talks designed to end their dispute over the future of Belize, the Foreign Office said Monday. Belize, the former British Honduras, is the last remaining British colony on the American continent.

Mr. Ehlert, Mr. Camaris and Kurt Aschke, 70, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder in the deportation of about 26,000 Jews from Belgium and northern France to death camps in Eastern Europe during World War II.

When Mr. Viola was himself a member of the junta — which is composed of the chiefs of the army, navy and air force — he was largely responsible for initiating the political contacts between the junta and political, labor and business leaders. Since his retirement, he has continued meeting with those leaders, building what many see as his own independent political base outside the military.

"Although the popular sectors have not participated in the designation," said Deolindo Felipe Bittel, vice president of the Justicialist Party, the country's largest, "we hope that the new president will search for ways and forms to govern for the people."

Style of Man

A heavyset man whose gray mustache and dark circles under his eyes make him look much older than he is, Mr. Viola is said by those around him to be a measured and serene man, whose style in dealing with internal military politics was to maintain constant consultations and seek compromise solutions.

That style was felt on a national scale in July, 1978, when he became chief of staff. Argentina and Chile were on the verge of going to war over a territorial dispute in the Strait of Magellan. Mr. Viola was largely instrumental in defusing the situation and turning the dispute over to the Vatican for mediation, which continues today.

As the new president, he will be inheriting a situation in which the great popular support the military had when it took power in a coup four years ago has been slowly dwindling. Political and labor leaders are pushing publicly for a return to democracy by 1985.

The hope that Mr. Viola will be the military leader to do that is based more on his style and political sense, however. He has been as



Roberto Eduardo Viola

vague as his military colleagues in specifying his intentions. His last major statement was in a speech to soldiers on army day last year. "Doing away with all types of demagogic populism and exclusive elitism," he said, "the army is embarking on the attainment of the final objectives of the National Reorganization Process, which means none other than the definite establishment of a stable, and modern democracy, authentically representative, with a clear sense of republic and tradition, an adequate sense of federalism, and based on currents of open and rational opinions which give substance to our country."

But if Mr. Viola is known as a compromiser, he can also be tough. The country was in chaos when the junta took power and waged what it called a "dirty war" against leftist terrorists. More than 7,000 people disappeared after having been detained by state security forces. The families of the missing are demanding an accounting.

"Many things that happened cannot be reviewed," Mr. Viola said in the speech. "This war, like many others, left its results, the tremendous wounds which only time can heal."

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ATLANTA

DELTA

Anti-Semitism in France

Attacks against Jews and Jewish institutions are nothing new. Few nations have been free of violent anti-Semitism. Only once in history has a nation attempted "the final solution of the Jewish problem," but virulent anti-Semitism is frequently expressed at the fringe of society — especially, although not exclusively, the fascist fringe. That has been the case in France in recent days.

Murder based on race or religion is a particularly ugly form of terrorism. Arguments to justify it tend to be vicious and stupid. Its victims are always innocent and as in all terrorism, they are frequently not even involved by belonging to the group under attack. And like political terrorism, racist terrorism is a threat to the state, itself. Any government that does not combat it with all the means available risks being subverted by the terrorists.

There will be much speculation about why there has been a rash of anti-Jewish terror in France now. Some will link it to French Middle East policy, which is pro-PLO and consistently condemns Israel. Others will blame the Gaullist for once labeling the Jews "an elite people, sure of themselves and domineering." Still others will see a perverse psychological connection with the shameful performance of many Frenchmen during the Nazi occupation. It was the French police, after all, not the Germans, who took the Jews away from the rue de Rosier. Now that the Holocaust has become a subject of sometimes distorting and cheapening public debate, there is no telling how guilt feelings will manifest themselves.

Fascism, anti-Semitism and the Holocaust

have been much talked about and written about in France in recent years. The news magazine L'Express published an interview with a Jew-hating, unreconstructed Vichy official; a group of New Right intellectuals have made a shallow splash in French literary and philosophical circles and they have gained control of the Le Figaro magazine; and a Holocaust biography, "Le Sang de l'Espoir," by Auschwitz survivor Samuel Pisar hit the top of the French best-seller list. Are the French finally coming to grips, at least tentatively, with a searing memory that they have struggled to suppress?

If so, what matters now is how they exorcise the ghost. There has been a gratifying groundswell of sentiment from the unions and much of the public. Their outrage seems genuine. In some ways, the most encouraging signs of all came from the Palestinian students union of Paris and an Algerian workers' organization, both of which denounced the synagogue bombing last week in which four persons died. What is not clear is what the French government plans to do about it. Bringing three additional companies of riot police to Paris to protect Jewish institutions is a good idea, but it is only a start. Will the criminals be hunted down the way they should? And will the government examine the whole question of anti-Semitism and fascism in France with the depth and intensity the problem deserves? The answers to those questions are not important only for France, but also for Europe and all of the so-called United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

U.S. Economy and the Choices

Jobs, for a growing population, will necessarily be the basic ingredient of social progress over the next four years. And equality of opportunity is most easily approached in an expanding economy. But when the improvement of one person's chances requires pushing someone else aside, the quarrels become politically insoluble. For young people entering the job market, for blacks and Hispanics, for women, for just about everybody, movement toward the ideal of equal access requires a rising number of jobs. But how fast can the U.S. economy grow? That's a pressing question for the next administration.

The U.S. economy has generated new jobs faster in the Carter administration than in any of its predecessors for the past generation. But President Carter has used methods that brought with them a level of inflation that now threatens the stability of the whole system. That's the dilemma that either he or Mr. Reagan will have to confront.

On Inauguration Day next January, the unemployment rate will probably be somewhere around last month's 7.5 percent. Inflation will be running close to 10 percent a year. Most Americans consider both numbers intolerably high. What's the president to do?

Mr. Reagan wants to begin with a huge tax cut, most of it in individual income tax rates. Congress is not likely to give it to him. It refused Mr. Carter even a modest \$50 tax rebate in early 1977, and since then Congress has become more uneasy than ever about inflationary budget deficits. In response to questions about inflation, Mr. Reagan says that he would reduce federal spending — but he has provided no details. Mr. Carter promised the same thing four years ago, incidentally, but hasn't managed to do it.

Mr. Carter is also calling for a tax cut. But he wants to keep it smaller than Mr. Reagan's, and designed mainly to give business more incentive to invest. The payoff, in higher production and productivity, would

come only slowly. Regarding inflation, meanwhile, Mr. Carter does not seem currently to have any new ideas. John Anderson wants to try using tax incentives to hold down wage increases. Mr. Carter has hinted at something of that sort — but, again, Congress doesn't seem to care much for the concept. When Mr. Carter first proposed it two years ago, the legislation sank rapidly out of sight.

Comparing campaign statements is not necessarily the best way to arrive at a choice among these candidates. In purely technical terms, Mr. Carter's position is the most realistic. But it is also the narrowest, and suggests very little change from present methods and policies. Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Anderson argue that they stand for real change. But the more interesting question is whether they would have, in practice, the stamina to carry out those pledges in the face of the fierce pressures with which Mr. Carter has repeatedly been forced to compromise.

Present campaign positions make less difference than future ability to work with Congress and to convey to the country a clear and steady purpose. On both counts, Mr. Carter's score over the past three and a half years has been low. Against that, it's necessary to weigh the bottomless uncertainties about Mr. Reagan's next moves when Congress refuses to enact his sweeping tax and budget cuts.

In economic policy, the president's primary job over these next four years will be to explain to Americans what's necessary and why. One great lesson of the 1970s for economic policy is that a president's program does not succeed when people neither trust nor understand the man who proposes it. To put it the other way around, economic policy works best when people think that it's likely to work. The performance of the economy in the 1980s will depend less on technical details than on the president's ability to convey a generous and steady sense of common national purpose.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Bitter Struggle in Portugal

The increasingly bitter struggle between the president and premier of Portugal is doing the country no good at all. The unseemly slanging match between the two men, which has seen the president dismiss the premier as "reactionary" and appear with Socialist leader Mario Soares in election party political broadcasts while the premier labels the country's president "the leader of the opposition" and "the Communist candidate," could lead to worse. Already, Premier Sa Carneiro and his colleagues have, ill-advisedly, stated that they will not serve under President Eanes if he is re-elected — and that would provoke a constitutional crisis.

In truth, President Eanes remains a popular figure. In a broadcast shortly before the polling booths opened, the president called for "a unity of approach" especially on constitutional matters. That is now being interpreted to mean that he may show flexibility when faced with a clear indication of popular will. He should. Just as Mr. Carneiro should,

in two months' time if he is faced with President Eanes, bearing an equally clear mandate. It would be foolish for two moderate men to strain Portugal's democratic fabric over the small print in the Constitution.

— From the Guardian (London).

U.S. Monetary Policy

Signs that the United States is pulling out of recession ought to be providing the Democratic camp with considerable encouragement in the approach to November's elections.

Should the seeds of recovery fail to germinate over the coming months, blame may well, of course, be laid at the Fed's (U.S. Federal Reserve Bank) door. But that is to miss the point. Sharp though the U.S. recession proved in the second quarter of this year, it has been neither severe enough nor sufficiently prolonged to make any significant impact on underlying inflationary pressures.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

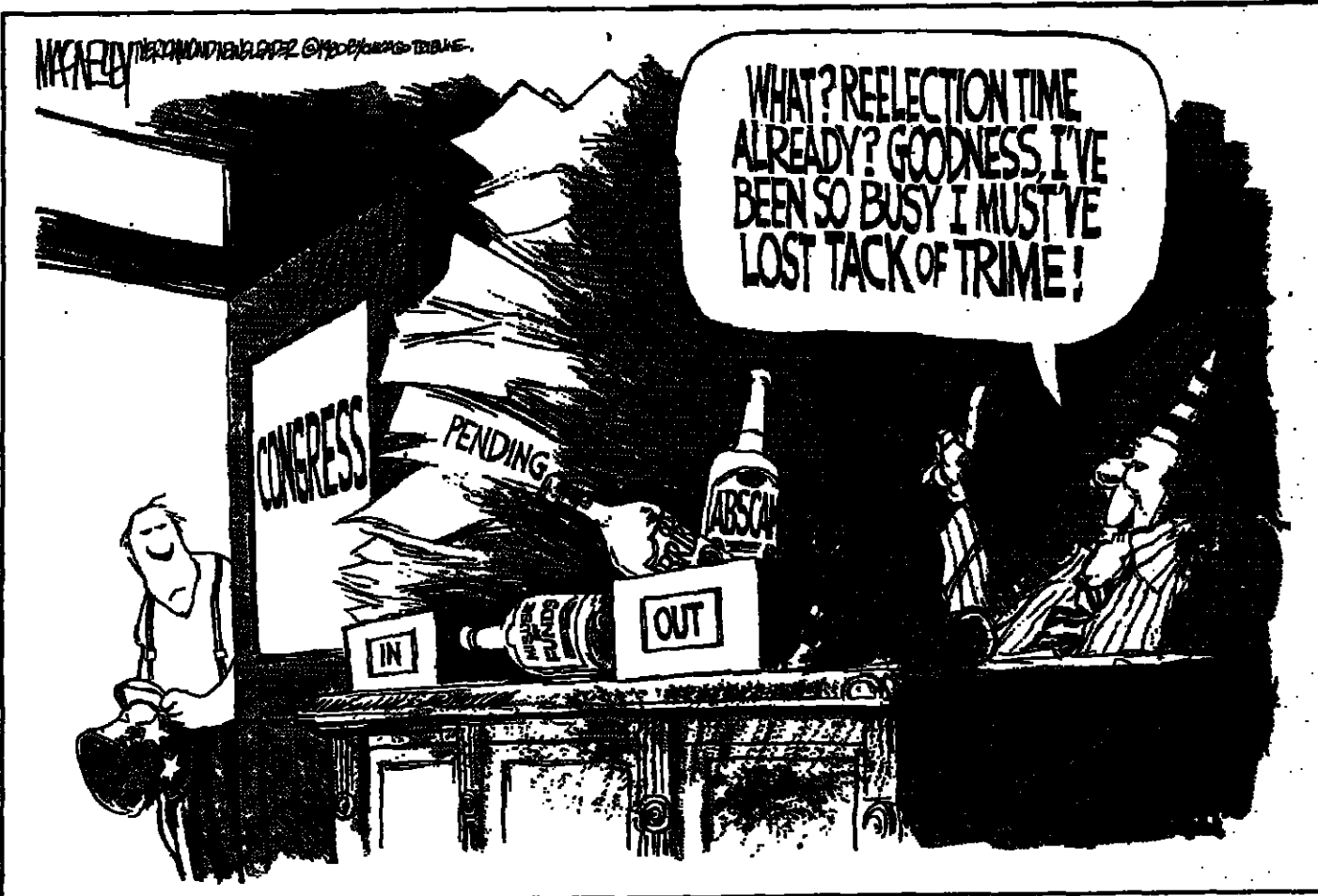
October 8, 1905

PARIS — Le Matin concludes a series of articles on the Moroccan Affair with the observation: "France and its government believed at first that Germany desired personal satisfaction, and they did not hesitate to sacrifice Foreign Minister Delcasse. They next believed that Germany desired diplomatic and commercial satisfaction, and they did not hesitate to make concessions in Morocco. They never perceived that the real point was the most intolerable audacious demand made to a free people — that of giving accounts of its alliances and friendships. They never understood that the German colossus desired to compel a vanquished nation to accept its brutal caress."

Fifty Years Ago

October 8, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Scarcely three years ago, the late Van Leer Black chartered a Fokker plane from Amsterdam with two Dutch pilots and a valet, and arrived a fortnight later at Batavia in the Dutch East Indies. It was regarded as something of a feat. Now it is reported that the Dutch are about to open a regular through-service between Amsterdam and Batavia. Thus quickly have the commercial airways proliferated, and one can now travel by regular scheduled airlines over most of the Americas, all over Europe and across southern Asia. More surprising is that little of this system has paid its way, with the exception of the successful Paris-London line."



New Nations Pick Up Nasty Old Habits

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The concept of inviolability of national borders and the sovereignty of states as the keystone of international relations has been buffeted from many directions lately.

From the founding of the United Nations in 1945 (with 50 members), through a solemn series of regional and global agreements, the principle has always been honored with a substantial amount of breach. But there tended to be excuses — colonial liberation movements, national unification (Korea and Vietnam), or appeals for foreign assistance against outsiders (Angola and Ethiopia).

Now, there has been an erosion of the sense of need to justify military excursions with the rhetoric of international morality. Realpolitik, the compulsion of naked self-interest, has been gaining ground in the Third World, just when the United States sought to reassert a more principled policy, which it had been bitterly attacked for lacking in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The Iraqi invasion of Iran, after steady escalation of mutual provocations, is the latest example of violation of borders and an attempt to change them by force. The Iraqis had agreed in 1975 on a settlement of their old border dispute with the shah, in return for Iran's stopping support for rebellious Iraqi Kurds. Baghdad had argued that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran broke the spirit of the agreement by calling on Shiites to rise against the Iraqi regime, but that doesn't change the fact that Iraq has gone to war to change the borders, and then some.

A few weeks ago, Poland appeared to teeter on the brink of becoming another example of violated sovereignty. Although troops did not move, the threat of possible Soviet intervention played a key role in limiting the demands of striking workers against their own government.

And in December, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to prevent that country from extending the Brezhnev Doctrine beyond the Warsaw Pact area. That doctrine attempted to justify Soviet military imposition of a new regime on Czechoslovakia in 1968, claiming that Moscow had a right to sustain revolutionary governments that were in danger of falling.

Each of these recent moves responded to a specific set of circumstances, but each represented one more step away from the hard-won international recognition of sovereign borders. The slippage had already gone far, however.

Rule of Respect

The Organization of African Unity emerged from the colonial era with a firm rule of respect for the existing crazy quilt of borders. It opposed outside intervention because the whole map of Africa would blow up if ethnic and geographical logic were accepted as reasons to force change. The view was victorious in the wars of secession in the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) and Nigeria and helped protect Ethiopia from Somalia and from Eritrean rebels for years before Addis Ababa's shift into the Soviet camp.

But it scarcely arose in the 1978 Ugandan invasion of Tanzania, followed last year by the more effective Tanzanian counter-invasion. The wars of southern Africa, until the cease-fire and electoral settlement which created Zimbabwe, sent Rhodesia and South African troops across borders of neighboring countries harboring hostile guerrilla movements. That, too, reduced the meaning of borders. They are now open almost willy-nilly to the effectiveness of arms. Zimbabwe guerrillas domi-

nated vital areas of Zambia during the long Rhodesian war, as the Palestinians had in Jordan until 1970 and later in Lebanon, where they left little more than a shell of a state with Syrian, Palestinian, and, for a time, overt Israeli military control of large sections of the country.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia was only barely disguised as support for an alleged internal rebellion and China's invasion of Vietnam was openly described as "punishment" in unabashed 19th-century terms. The Pakistani border has been repeatedly violated during the fighting in Afghanistan, though so far the implicit threat of invasion or, more likely, of dismantling the country with armed support for restive tribes has not materialized.

Signs of Strain

There have long been signs of strain on the Libyan-Egyptian border. Western authorities said there was a new buildup of armies on both sides two months ago. The Russians again spread the word that they would react vigorously to any attempt to bring down Col. Moammar Qadhafi. Without consistent regard for religion, ethnicity or ideology, Libya in turn has intervened covertly or overtly from the Philippines to Northern Ireland to the Sudan. Among others, Tripoli reportedly supported Bishop Abel Muzorewa's private army in Rhodesia and, for a time, helped the Mengistu regime in Ethiopia against Muslim Somalis and Eritreans. Libya also sent expeditionary forces to Uganda and Chad, where they suffered serious defeats.

Libya illustrates changing international standards. Before World War I, an overpopulated hungry country such as Egypt, bordering an almost empty but suddenly wealthy area, Libya, would simply have spilled over and colonized or absorbed its neighbor, subject only to the constraints of rival international interests. After World War II and the proclamation of sanctified borders, such behavior was defined as aggression and ruled internationally unacceptable. The strains of unequal circumstance persisted nonetheless. But for nearly a generation they led to the reverse phenomenon of rich Libya trying unsuccessfully to "buy" population by merger or subversion. The latest attempt was with Syria, but nobody expects that to last any longer than Col. Qadhafi's other state unions.

A generation or more after their liberation, former colonial nations have acquired increasingly imposing armed forces, which heighten the temptation to use force. Rules of international conduct devised by the victors of World War II, fuzzy and at times violated as they have been, are not taken so seriously among themselves by the new or revived countries who joined the United Nations too late to help write these rules. And even if they yearned nostalgically for the old techniques of gunboat diplomacy, the industrial countries have armed the Third World so heavily with modern weapons that it would take a very different order of force today even to try to impose a decision in the 19th-century way. A new international atmosphere seems to be emerging. The

established powers no longer find themselves so capable of imposing their system of world order, thanks in part to the standoff among their blocs and in part to the world political and power changes which they helped develop. And the rest of the world has not yet forged from ravaging experience the same felt need for fairly orderly international relations that European and Western nations learned so painfully.

Despair

The new countries have learned the value of the claim to sovereignty in the existing system. Without a state, population groups have no voice on the international scene — witness Palestinian frustration and the perennial despair of the much larger Kurdish nation. With a state, and armed force, almost anything goes in the absence of a West European-style system of collective security or a mutual balance of fear, as in East-West relations.

The European-born state system has been adopted around the globe. But the will and ability to accept the responsibilities with the privileges of states have not always followed the fashion. It took Western states centuries of mutual and third-party pressure to agree to link rights and obligations. The spread of international violence seems to show that it isn't enough to have a world organization where disputes can be argued and lip service paid to principles. There is still a need for acceptance of the idea that more is to be lost than gained in provoking war. It has by no means become universally obvious.

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A Sharp Thai View of Kremlin

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — After many months of going along with the ASEAN nations' relatively cautious approach toward criticizing Soviet involvement in the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, Thailand has begun to define a sharper position of its own.

Thai foreign minister Siddhi Savetrasri explicitly blamed the Soviet Union for the continuing war, which has devastated Cambodia and flooded Thailand with about 300,000 refugees.

The Thai minister, who is in the United States for the UN General Assembly session was unusually outspoken in an interview in the Thailand Embassy in Washington. He said he believed the Soviet Union was interested in keeping the war hot so that Vietnam would remain dependent on Moscow for arms and in turn provide the Russians with ports and bases that would increase their access to the Indian Ocean.

Goes Beyond

He went well beyond statements and resolutions by the five-member ASEAN group and his own speech to the UN General Assembly a week ago. In his UN address, Mr. Siddhi made no reference at all to Soviet support for the Vietnamese, but instead compared the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

"It is noteworthy that the common denominator in the two situations," he said, "is the imposition of will on small, independent and nonaligned states by foreign powers through the use of force in contravention of the UN Charter and international law."

"Both situations have also threatened to escalate and have destabilized areas far beyond their local confines."

The foreign power left unnamed is not necessarily Vietnam. And the reference to wider destabilization is clearly related to the global rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the interview, however, nothing was left ambiguous. Mr. Siddhi, an air marshal and former intelligence officer, said, "The problem is not Kampuchea, it is the global situation. The Soviet Union."

He said the reason for Soviet interest is both access to the Indian Ocean and control of the sea lanes

through Middle Eastern oil. These include the Strait of Malacca, which links the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea. It passes between Malaysia and Indonesia and Singapore is at its southern end.

The Thai foreign minister said that the Chinese recently had given him their view of the Soviet grand design. He said it includes isolating the United States from Japan and its European allies by putting Soviet forces in a position to choke off Japanese and European oil supplies. The Chinese analysis did not seem to differ from his own.

There's no way of knowing for sure whether Mr. Siddhi's remarks were intended as a trial balloon or were meant to indicate a basic shift in policy. It was quite clear, though, that he was trying to make a point. He was much more interested in talking about the strategic implications of Soviet support for Vietnam than in anything else except the two-fold burden the war was imposing on Thailand.

Aside from taking care of the refugees, he said, Thailand needs to be prepared to counter Vietnamese incursions into its territory.

In June, Vietnamese forces struck briefly into Thailand charging that the Thais were giving refuge to Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge guerrillas, which the Thais have denied. As a result, Thailand has redeployed some of its forces and is interested in obtaining military hardware in addition to the M-48 tanks, F-5 fighter-bombers and wire-guided anti-tank missiles that are now being provided by the United States.

Mr. Siddhi said that he had met with Richard Holbrooke, assistant

secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, on his trip, but that he did not make any specific request for additional weapons. Mr. Siddhi also met with Vietnamese representatives in New York. It was the first Thai-Vietnamese meeting in months and it ended with the two countries farther apart than ever.

Bleak Assessment

His assessment of the war was bleak. He estimated that the Pol Pot forces had grown somewhat stronger in the last year and he saw no chance of a quick end to the fighting. Thai intelligence estimates, like those of the United States, put the Khmer Rouge strength at somewhere near 50,000. Vietnam has about 200,000 troops in Cambodia, which given the conditions of guerrilla warfare, is not enough to end the war with dispatch.

The Vietnamese have 300,000 of their best troops tied down on the Chinese border. It is considered unlikely that the Chinese will strike into Vietnam again soon, as they did last year, but the Vietnamese can't afford to take the chance. The Chinese, who support the Khmer Rouge because Peking is anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese, can be expected to keep the threat alive so that Vietnam will not be free to move its best units south into Cambodia.

Under those circumstances, the Thai foreign minister said, the war can go on for a very long time, which will suit the Soviet Union's purposes. The Vietnamese are no lovers of the Russians and if the war should end, Hanoi could easily invite them to leave.

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How Much Damage To Iraq?

By Eric Davis

HIGHLAND PARK, N.J. — In seriously miscalculating Iraq's ability to resist its invasion of the oil-rich Khuzestan Province, the Iraqi government may also have set in motion forces that will damage or seriously retard Iraq's own economic and political development. Further, the failures to defeat decisively Iran's army and to destroy the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic republic raise serious questions about Iraq's pretensions to become the leading power in the Gulf and the Arab world.

The present Ba'athist regime, which came to power in 1968, is by far the most stable of the revolutionary regimes that followed the fall of the Hashemite monarchy in 1958. With the rapid rise of oil prices during the early 1970s, the Ba'athists were able to institute an ambitious program of industrial development.

Industrialization has created a powerful technocracy that maintains little allegiance to the strident rhetoric of Ba'athist ideology. The government has used its new wealth to lure Arabs and Iraqi expatriates into its skilled work force with offers of privileges and lavish salaries. However, technocrats find few consumer goods produced by the public sector on which to spend their money. Much of their wealth is spent in luxury on trips to Europe and on large quantities of imported Western products.

Sensing the dissatisfaction of the middle class with the repressive and closed nature of Iraqi society, President Saddam Hussein has sought to give some political expression to a segment of society that is crucial to Iraq's goal of becoming a regional power. After having replaced Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr as president last year, Mr. Hussein called for the formation of a National Assembly and the first nationwide elections in 25 years.

While both the Iraqi Communist Party and the Muslim fundamentalists, the Islamic Call, boycotted the elections, the elections themselves were remarkably free. An informal "primary" for official Ba'ath Party candidates was held among party members in each electoral district. Any citizen not affiliated with the party could also present himself for election. In a tour of several polling sites selected at random on election day, June 20, and in interviews with election officials, party members and voters, two colleagues and I (I am fluent in Arabic) discovered little government interference in the elections.

The first casualty of a virtually certain war of attrition will be the embryonic liberalization of society. Already there are ominous signs of demoralization in the populace, which had expected a quick military victory. Much of the country's industry, including an ultra-modern petrochemical plant near Basra, now is severely damaged.

Faced with political discontent and economic instability, the Ba'athist regime will surely return to more repressive policies. This will lead to great dissatisfaction among members of Iraq's middle class. Already there are ominous signs of demoralization in the populace, which had expected a quick military victory. Much of the country's industry, including an ultra-modern petrochemical plant near Basra, now is severely damaged.

After attempting to free itself from dependence upon the Soviet Union, Iraq is now in a position to rely upon the Russians in order to rebuild its army and economy. More ominously, Kurdish separatists will use the war to resurrect their revolt in northern Iraq, as recent sabotage of Iraq's main oil pipeline, along the Turkish border, already indicates.

An uprising of Iraq's majority Shiites, concentrated in the south, seems highly unlikely. I found in a tour of the holy city of Karbala, and villages in the south that while Shiite identity is still strong, especially among the poor, the middle-class Shiites, who are overwhelmingly secular and often leftist, and who would have to lead such a revolt, clearly are not inclined to do so. The Shiite clergy lacks the power and organization of its Iranian counterpart.

The Ba'athist regime is not faced with an imminent fall from power. Nevertheless, the war has led to a halt in oil exports, the destruction of much industry, and the beginning of an erosion of internal political stability. Prudence dictates that Iraq find a way to bring the war to a prompt resolution.

Eric Davis, assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University, in New Brunswick, N.J., specializes in Middle East politics and problems of underdevelopment. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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مكنا من النحل

Gain a Victory

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Using Instinct to Win

John Vinocur
New York Times Service
— A total vote of 10.6 per cent was not exactly a landslide in most places, but Hans-Dietrich Genscher's face on magazine covers, his name on the telephone offer-
ings, and his presence at the national elections, have won him a Free Democrat vote of 2.6 per cent.

ANALYSIS

its score of four years ago seemed significant, but only a faint movement on the political landscape where Genscher's easygoing and for the politics of that he has advocated a Social Democratic of Helmut Schmidt and a Democratic forces of Strauss.

cher, 53, West German minister since 1974 in elected Social Democratic coalition, the favorable result of the election, known to create a profile party between the two main candidates gath-
ering television de-
bates Thursday night. Mr. Genscher, then squabbling be-
lieves. He smiled toler-
antly at the slightly
When the 3½ hours
he had sounded the
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sly, Mr. Genscher and
accused of being little
employment agency
jobs, a party that
wind, playing itself
the bigger organiza-
tional offering a little
ism and at other
liberal attitude when
to have some ap-
proach.

is rejected by Mr. Genscher, the party's genuine liberals. But to have successfully own image a bit last the Free Democrats an important state

Until that point, he had been an outspoken supporter of solidarity with the United States in connection with its stance on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. After the defeat Mr. Genscher modulated his tone, talking in public more about détente than about helping the Americans, although his approach as foreign minister was largely unchanged.

His ability to make fine adjustments in tone have simplified his relations with Mr. Schmidt, with whom he is in constant contact. A man who has watched the two together said: "They are not bosom buddies by a long shot, but they respect each other. Both have a feel for the distribution of power, so they know exactly how to deal with one another with limited friction."

Mr. Genscher is an outwardly warmer, somewhat easier person-
ality than Mr. Schmidt. He is a bit stout, has ears that poke out, and is ready to laugh or cry a joke.

Standard Replies

Before his party's new sport, he had a standard reply when he met someone who said he had voted for the Free Democrats. "Ah, you're the guy," he would say.

Mr. Genscher lived in East Germany until 1952 and is often asked why he did not become a member of the Communist Party there. His answer is usually, "Because I happened to have read Marx and Lenin."

He was born March 21, 1927, in Reidelburg, near the city of Halle. His father, the administrator of a farmers' association, died suddenly when his only son was 9 years old. Mr. Genscher became a member of the Hitler Youth and later served as an artillery helper and soldier before being captured by U.S. troops.

He studied law after the war in Leipzig but became seriously ill with tuberculosis when he was 20, spending three years in and out of hospitals and sanatoriums. His health has never been strong since, and he was hospitalized twice last year with heart problems.

After coming to West Germany he worked as a lawyer and joined the Free Democrats. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1965 and when the current coalition was formed in 1969, he became interior minister. In 1972, during the attack of Arab terrorists on the Munich Olympic Village, he offered to substitute himself for the Israeli hostages, before the terrorists killed 17 members of the Israeli team.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Coalition Affirms Policy of Detente In West Germany

The Associated Press
BONN — Leaders of the newly re-elected majority coalition pledged Tuesday to continue a policy of East-West détente, arms limitation and cooperation with NATO and Common Market partners.

Among the crucial issues of the 1980s will be "supply of provisions, solidarity and the strengthening of free world trade," said a statement issued after a follow-up meeting to Sunday's elections, which keep the Social Democratic-Free Democrat coalition in power for another four years.

Party leaders met for two hours Tuesday in the residence of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Among the participants were former Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats; and Social Democrat parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner.

The statement said both coalition parties agreed on ground rules for cooperation during the coming term and decided to continue the discussions Oct. 27.

The newly elected Parliament plans to convene Nov. 4 and go through the formality of re-electing Mr. Schmidt chancellor the following day, according to the newest timetable.

U.K. Dock Strike Ends

Reuter
GRIMSBY, England — A strike by almost 1,000 dock workers at the British east coast ports of Grimsby and Immingham was called off today after the dispute over manning levels was settled by the local Docks Labor board.

Spreading Protests by Swiss Youths Upset Their Elders

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service

ZURICH — A visitor strolling along the Bahnhofstrasse, gazing in windows of exclusive shops or pausing outside the headquarters of some of the world's most powerful banks, would be hard put to believe that not too long ago scores of young people paraded naked here, smashing storefronts and shouting imprecations at their horrified elders.

That was just last May they and have been demonstrating on and off ever since, most recently Sunday, when more than 40 arrests were made. Nor have the troubles been confined to Zurich. Youthful discontent has rocked Bern, Basel, Lausanne and Geneva.

The Swiss establishment is worried. "Make no mistake about it," said a British reporter long based in Zurich. "When the city trembles, the banks quake." Switzerland's fortune is its reputation as a haven of calm and sanity in a chaotic world. If that reputation is destroyed, Switzerland is in trouble.

Opera Renovation

Ostensibly, Zurich's troubles began over a plan to renovate its handsome old opera house. The city fathers announced rather proudly last May 30 that 63 million Swiss francs (about \$38 million) had been allocated for the job. Suddenly, the city was in turmoil. The day the announcement was made, about 8,000 young people — students, apprentices, secretaries, clerks, dropouts — appeared downtown as if by magic in a spontaneous demonstration against the opera project. "Everything for them — nothing for us" was the cry.

The small Zurich police force reacted swiftly. Some said they overreacted. For three days the demonstrators and the police fought intermittent battles in and around the old Neiderdorf section of the city.

Hundreds of arrests were made and dozens of demonstrators ended up in the hospital. Nobody knows how many. Even now, neither the city nor the Zurich Canton will disclose the figure. "They told the young people, 'We will treat you free of charge but you must agree never to testify about the demonstrations,'" said Dr. Emanuel Hurwitz, a psychiatrist and member of the cantonal parliament who supports the city's youth movement.

The young people felt betrayed. For several years they had been negotiating with the city for a youth center that they would run. The idea disturbed the conserva-

tive officials and they dragged their feet, often pleading lack of funds.

Besides, there had been two autonomous youth centers in the city, one in 1970 and another in 1977. Both had been closed as havens for addicts, pushers and runaways. A youth center of sorts was to be housed in an old factory outside the city, but the young people wanted a central location. Then, shortly after the first demonstra-

tions, the city relented and turned over to the young people an old factory building on the Limmatstrasse downtown.

"It worked," said Dr. Hurwitz. "It really worked. They formed their own committees to work with

runaways, to work with addicts, to refurbish the building."

Even so, after 12 weeks, the police again moved in and shut the center for the same reasons — heavy drug activities, both selling and using, and a congregating of runaways from reform schools and other institutions.

"It was getting totally out of hand," said a spokesman for Mayor Sigmund Widmer. "The city had no choice."

Since then, the city has been talking with the young people in an effort to reach a compromise.

But Zurich's problems go deeper than the crisis over the youth center. "It was not Marxist. It was not even a question of the young peo-

ple adopting the ideology of the left," said Dr. Hurwitz. "If anything, the radical left merely latched on to the interests of the young people."

In the city of Zurich and in the canton, the Social Democratic Party, the country's largest, has been split down the middle by the crisis.

The party leader, an architect named Leonhard Finschilling, who has consistently sided with the young people against the bourgeois side of his party, said after the early riots, in effect, "what are a few broken windows?"

A banker who was not amused by the demonstrations gave a reply that he feels most of his fellow citizens would endorse. "In Switzerland," he said, "a few broken windows are a great deal, indeed."

High Court Agrees to Rule On Revoking of Passports

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether the president has the authority to revoke the passport of a U.S. citizen on the ground that the citizen's international travel is a threat to national security.

Opening its 1980-81 term, the court agreed to hear the Carter administration's appeal from a ruling that it lacked the legal authority to revoke the passport of Philip Agee, a former intelligence agent who has traveled widely exposing CIA methods and personnel.

The State Department revoked Mr. Agee's passport last December, informing him by letter that his activities in several foreign countries "have caused serious damage to the national security and foreign policy of the United States."

The department cited a federal regulation under which such a finding can be the basis for revoking a passport. Mr. Agee, who lives in Germany, brought suit. A month later, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered the passport returned on the ground that Congress had never given the executive branch the authority to issue the regulation or to revoke a passport on national security or foreign policy grounds. The federal appeals court affirmed that ruling in June.

Executive Deprived

In its request for Supreme Court review, the administration told the justices that "it is inconceivable that Congress intended to deprive the executive" of the authority to

revoke a passport under such circumstances.

The administration said that the appeals court was mistaken in its reliance on a 1958 Supreme Court decision, *Kent vs. Dulles*, which held that the State Department could not prohibit the issuance of passports to members of the Communist Party.

In the *Kent* case, the administration said, the denial had been based on the political beliefs of the passport applicants. In Monday's case, *Muskie vs. Agee*, the revocation was based not on Mr. Agee's political philosophy, but on his specific actions.

Mr. Agee is represented by the American Civil Liberties Union. His lawyer, Melvin Wulf, urged the justices not to take the government's appeal, arguing that the lower court opinion "faithfully follows more than 22 years of night-travel jurisprudence."

The court also took the following actions Monday:

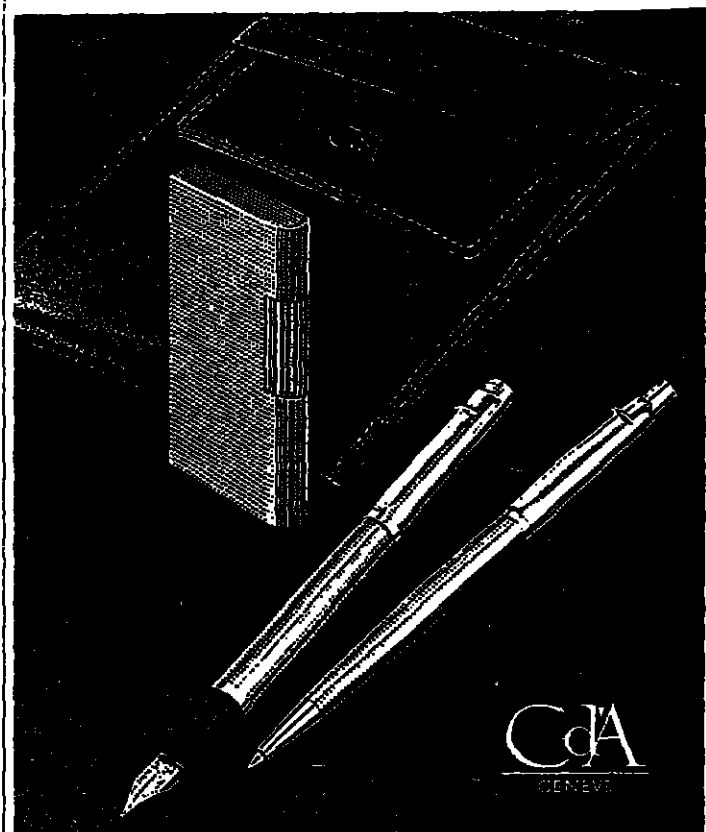
• It agreed to review the constitutionality of the federal Election Campaign Act's \$5,000 limit on contributions to political action committees. The case, *California Medical Association vs. Federal Election Commission*, was brought by the association after it was charged with exceeding the limit in contributions to the California Medical Political Action Committee.

• It agreed to decide whether a state can authorize an adoption over the objection of one of the natural parents of the child. The case, *Johanson vs. I.O.L.*, is an appeal by a divorced father from a ruling that allowed his former wife's new husband to adopt the children.

DIAMONDS

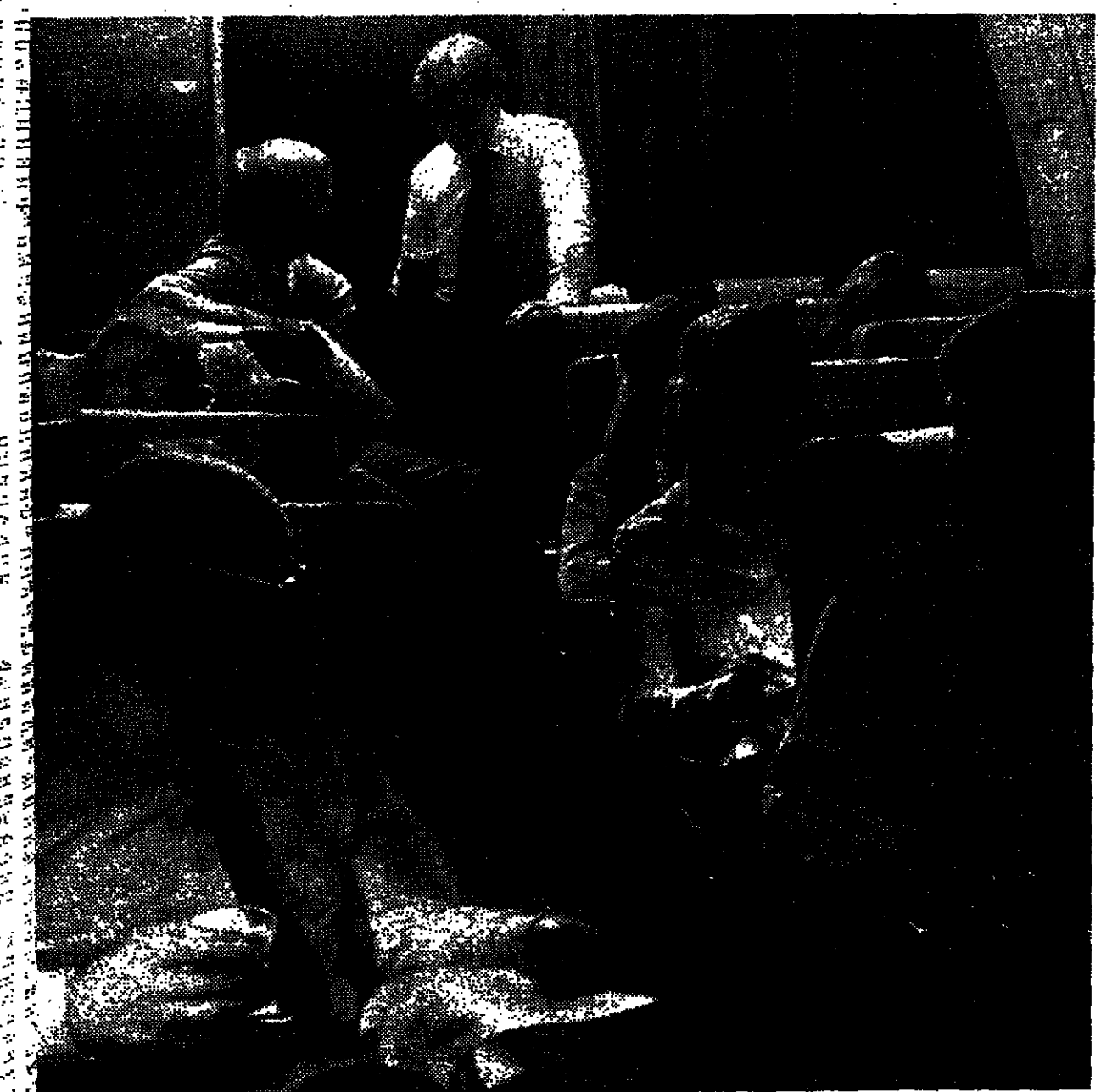
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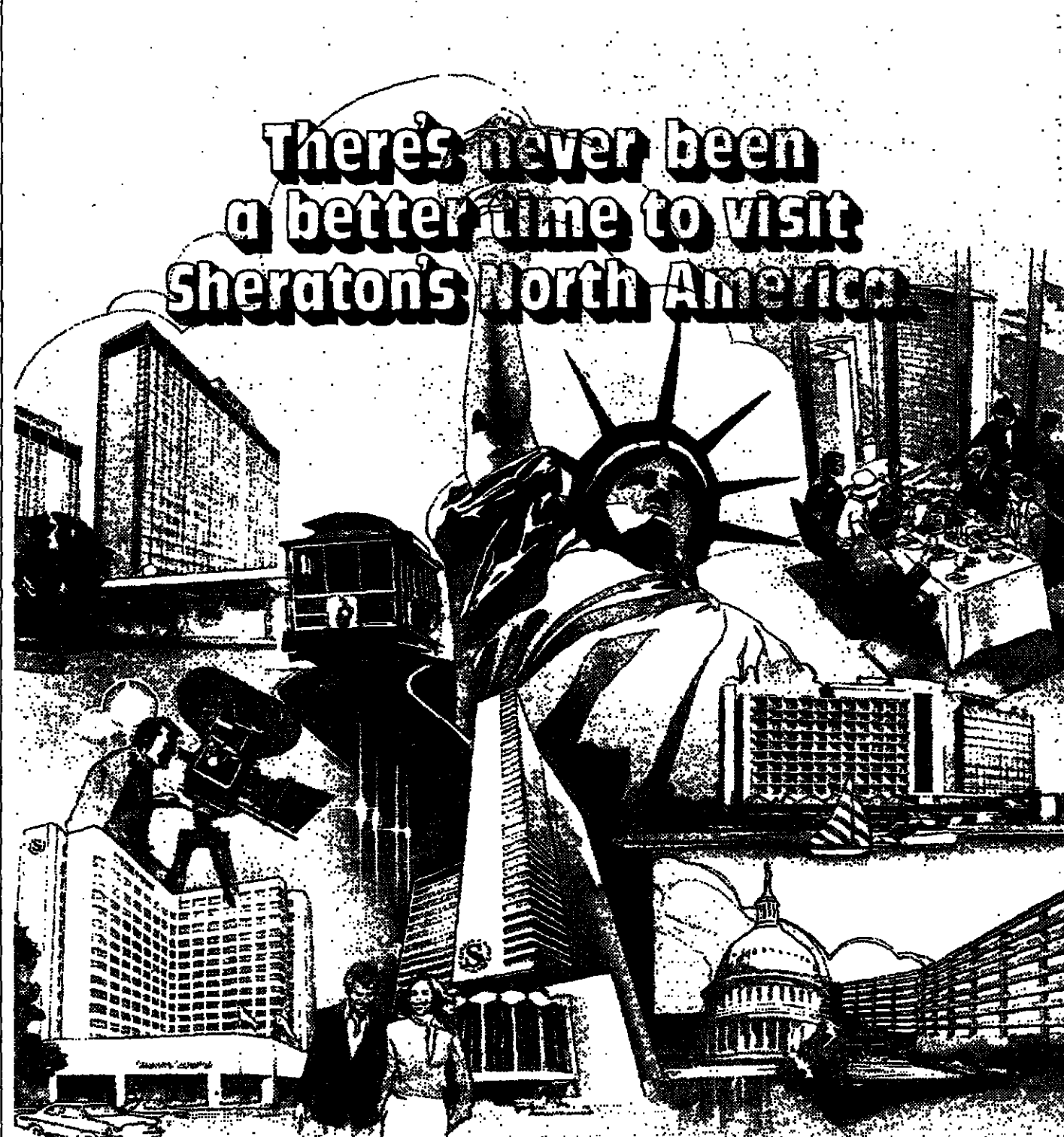
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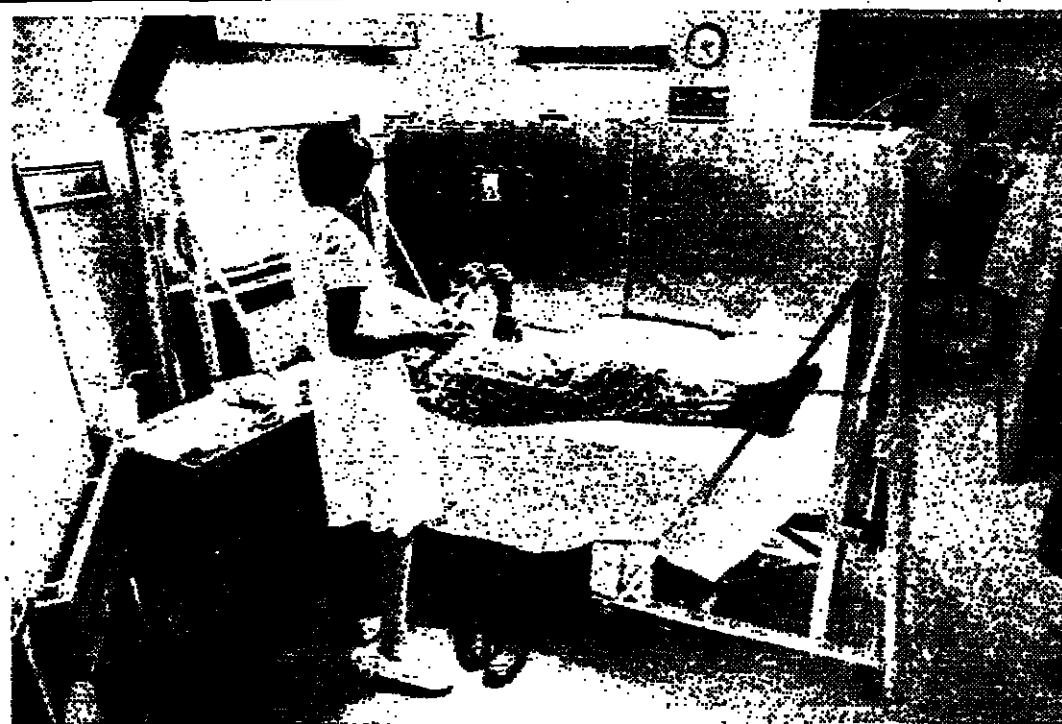
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A liver cancer patient after undergoing radioactive treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

U.S. Patients Made Temporarily Radioactive

Progress Is Cited in Liver Cancer Fight

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A Johns Hopkins doctor is extending the lives of inoperable liver cancer patients by making them temporarily radioactive while powerful radiation is delivered directly to their cancers.

Their tumors have so far remained ultimately fatal. But in an

advanced stage of disease where survival is usually only three to seven months, Johns Hopkins Dr. Stanley Order has achieved remissions that lasted as long as 18 months and survival as long as two years.

And in seven of eight liver cancer patients so far treated, tumor size has been reduced drastically — from 70 to 18 percent of the liver in one case and from 50 to 5 percent in another. "We haven't cured anyone yet" by this method, attaching a radioactive chemical to cancer-fighting antibodies made in rabbits — Dr. Order said. "But we've doubled average survival, and we're rapidly improving our methods."

The rabbit antibodies are then heavily dosed with radioactive iodine and injected into the patient. The antibodies then attach themselves to the liver cancer, and the radioactive material begins its destructive work.

Other Cancers

Patients stay radioactive for up to two weeks and must be confined to a hospital bed surrounded by inch-thick, six-foot-high lead shields for about 10 days.

Dr. Order is trying the same treatment in lung cancer, neuroblastoma (a cancer of the nervous system in children) and multiple myeloma, all of which make the same protein, ferritin, that liver cancers produce.

Doctors at the hospital have begun using new purification methods to make rabbit serum six to eight times more specific and potent than their first serum.

"We are about five years away from establishing the basic ground rules for this kind of treatment," Dr. Order said. "But we think our preparations offer new hope, which might potentially make all human cancers targetable."

Floods the Liver

"The new technique floods the liver with continuous radiation for days or weeks, rather than brief bursts, which is the usual treatment."

To do this, a protein made by liver cancers is extracted, purified and injected into rabbits. The rabbits then made antibodies — disease-fighting proteins — against the cancer protein.

Hattie Jacques, English Comedian, Television, Movie Star, Dead at 56

United Press International
LONDON — Hattie Jacques, 56, one of Britain's most gifted comedians, was found dead at her home Monday. She was best known as the co-star of "Sykes," a long-running situation comedy written with her in mind by comedian Eric Sykes.

Miss Jacques appeared in many British films, including several of the "Carty On" farces.

Richard S. Reynolds Jr.

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — Richard S. Reynolds Jr., 72, former board chairman and president of Reynolds Metals Co., the aluminum maker, died Sunday at his home of a heart attack.

Eric Hass

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eric Hass, 75, a four-time presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Mr. Hass, who was also a

Thai Guerrillas Slay 4 Policemen in Raid
United Press International
BANGKOK — Four policemen were killed and four wounded in a Communist raid on a special forces base in a remote district of southern Thailand, authorities reported Tuesday.

The officials said that about 100 Communist insurgents raided a special task force unit Monday in Trang province, about 420 miles south of Bangkok.

Jean Robic
PARIS (Reuters) — Jean Robic, 59, the French cyclist who won the Tour de France in 1947, was killed Monday when his car collided with a truck, the police said.

Air Florida Malfunction

The Associated Press
MIAMI — An Air Florida Boeing 737 with 78 persons aboard made an emergency landing at Haiti's Port-au-Prince International Airport after its landing gear malfunctioned Monday night, an airline spokesman said.

Ottawa Lawmakers Debate Cabinet Resolution

Lawmakers Debate Cabinet Resolution

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — A dramatic session in the House of Commons on a proposal by the government to lay the basic new Canadian constitution and "colonial" control by the British Parliament.

The government introduced resolution Monday asking to transfer the British America Act of 1867 to an Act of the House of Commons. At the same time, it asked for some final amendment act, including a bill of rights for its transfer.

The federal move occurred as a constitutional conference month failed to agree on a sharing of power between the federal and provincial governments. Among the issues was a bill of rights; the provinces have their own bills of rights but do not want them superseded by a national document.

The minister of justice, Jean Chretien, said in defense of the government's action: "We are trying to reach an agreement. He noted the failure of the constitutional conference. 'We no longer have any choice but to go to the House of Commons.'"

Hint of Legal Battle

Continuing its forcing the government moved over discussion of the resolution, the House of Commons with instructions to no later than Dec. 9. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is believed to be preparing to submit the resolution to Parliament before the year as an expression of the Canadian people's wishes.

Former Prime Minister Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative opposition, resolution "could destroy the country" and hinted at a legal battle to block it. He objected to the time limit placed on debate, most of his criticism provision for amending the constitution.

The power of amendment remained with Britain because Canadians have less than 50 years been unable to amend the constitution. The resolution would give the 10 provinces a feeling of participation from each other in the federal government.

Amending Form

The resolution calls for the constitution to be amended by the first two years be approved by 10 provinces. If after it was still no agreement to make amendments, a would come into force the agreement of six provinces and Quebec, the last province, two provinces containing 50 percent of the population of the Atlantic and two Western provinces containing 50 percent of the population of that region. The government could ask that the provinces or it could hold referendums in those provinces.

Mr. Clark said that Canada based on a partnership of the federal and provincial governments and that the resolution would destroy this system. His party had nothing against the constitution, but the absence of the extra provinces being sought by the government without provincial approval. On another issue, Ed Bradley of the New Democratic Party, said his party would bring home the constitution that the proposed amendments should include recognition of provinces' full control of natural resources. The sharing power over the provinces was one of the main issues in the constitutional conference.

Turkey's Just Approves Death For 4 Terrorists

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkey's generals have given final approval for the hanging of four of the country's most notorious terrorists. The executions were the first in Turkey since 1978. The Cabinet announced death sentences would be carried out but did not include details Tuesday bulletin.

The condemned rightist Armenians and Mustafa Pekgul, who were found guilty of attacking four cafes in Istanbul in August 1978. Five persons were killed in the shootings. The gunmen are still at large after being released from prison.

The leftist gunmen who are Necdet Adali and Ergin, who were condemned to death for the murders of two members of an opposition group in July, 1978.

Rangpur Jail Upset

Dacca, Bangladesh — 650 prisoners who seized the Rangpur district jail (250 kilometers) from Dacca, nearly two weeks earlier, demanded better conditions. They were released Monday, according to Bangladesh press reports.

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Among the latter: Jurg Schlaepfer, Treasurer of IBM Europe; Gerald Leahy, Treasurer of Unilever Limited; Paul Percie du Sert, Deputy Financial Manager of the Régie Renault; Riccardo Ratti, International Treasury Manager of Olivetti; Pierre Goulois, Treasurer of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman, and senior financial officers from Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, AB Electrolux, Dow Chemical Europe and Occidental Petroleum.

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- Filippo Maria Pandolfi, Minister of the Treasury of Italy and Chairman of the IMF Governors Committee on the International Monetary System, on "Reserve asset diversification,"

- Walter Seipp, Vice-Chairman of the Managing Board of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, on "The role of the Deutsche mark,"

- Robert Solomon, of the Brookings Institution on "The outlook for the world economy."

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طيران الامارات

Films in Paris

Kurosawa's 'Kagemusha' Casts a Binding Spell

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

Akira Kurosawa's "Kagemusha," which shared the 1980 festival's first prize with "All That Jazz," is now to be seen in French subtitles at the Quartier Latin, the Studio de la Cinéma and the Hautefeuille.

The achievement it towers above any of the recent arrivals in concept and execution above the American musical with its sweeping pageant of feudal conflicts of 16th-century knights in medieval armor and with its exposition of the film that guide them, it has the air of "Ivanhoe" transplanted to a setting and staged in the grand manner of Eisenstein's "Ivanhoe."

...creating an image that pleases him, such as that of the death agony on the battlefield, lingers on it, emphasizing the motion repetition. Theatrical urgency is sacrificed to the

...courageous leader of the Kai clan with its renowned to plant his banner on Kyoto. His strategy once he has on the field is never to move into battle. A double — the ost or shadow warrior — being deputized to impersonate a petty thief condemned to execution who resembles the knight, with their lances and swords. It is slaughtered by the enemy forces equipped with gunpowder.

...magnificence throughout, almost every frame suggesting painting of old Japan. The theme is derived it would Noh, or ghost, plays, and behind the splendid spectacle one senses regret for lost grandeur and lost valor, for the age. The acting, like the treatment, is stylized, pictorial, fascinating in its strangeness. This extraordinary film, ours long and often repetitious, casts a binding spell.

...in cinema is represented very appealingly by "My Brilliant Career," the Normandy and the UGC Opera in film of a promising beginner, Gill Armstrong. Based on a 16-year-old girl written at the turn of the century, it is a story of adolescent passion and her need to enter the dark shadow of Victorian mores. It has both originality; it is delightfully acted and its direction is subtle and its social scene.

...Visconti has become the recipient of unusual honors. At the Venice festival in September was a projection of his in its five-hour entirety in the Teatro Fenice and last devoted to his films took place before an all-star audience.

...of his contribution to the cinema is made possible by the of many of his movies and further enlightenment upon available in a book that has just been published. This is "A by the British novelist, Monica Stirling (Harcourt Brace), once a study and a biography, it supplies exhaustive all of his productions.

...born into a wealthy Milanese aristocratic family and in the cinema as an assistant to Jean Renoir in his debut as a screen director during the war in Italy with "Ossessione." An ardent anti-Fascist, he was arrested and narrowly escaped execution.

...theater of the postwar era his staging of the classics and neoclassic Williams and Arthur Miller and his operatic pro-Callas sang in several of them — brought him acclaim. "author," he had a penchant for literature and drew on "White Nights," Thomas Mann ("Death in Venice"), "The Leopard" and "Ammozio" in addition to writing scenarios himself.

...diverted taste, a refined sophistication and glamorous adaptations, though occasionally a melodramatic stress on the finished product. He did not broaden the scope any startling innovations, but he did bring to it the force and complex personality. This stamps virtually every d places him high among the very few film stylists.

Fashion

Milan: Shows Cut Back

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Italian designers are beginning to learn the price of ego. The ready-to-wear spring and summer collections opened here yesterday in a straight and sober mood. Gone are the days when designers spent up to \$100,000 for a single, Broadway-type show — the results of which were often as meaningful and long-lasting as an explosion of fireworks.

Now, things are more controlled and commercial. Giorgio Armani, who is the hottest name in town, is not having one of those mammoth shows any more. "I don't need it," he said. "I'm sold out anyhow." Armani has had salesmen working in Germany, Italy and the United States all last month. He is now sending them to Paris and Tokyo.

This season he will hold only a couple of shows, small ones for no more than 50 persons, the foreign press and buyers. The Italians saw it last week. Armani is showing only 60 models (instead of double that) and the collections, held in his own premises, in a soothing, Oriental temple decor, are a far cry from the hysteria and thousands of people who used to jam his shows.

The other top names — Missoni, Versace, Fendi, Ferré and Krizia — have joined forces and are showing at the Centro Sfilate in a calm and civilized atmosphere. Each designer has cut down on the size of the collection and the number of models.

"It's a moment of truth," said Beppe Modanese, who, with Franco Savorelli, is responsible for keeping the shows on a smooth course. "Times are hard," he added. "But we're optimistic. Italian fashions are doing well in the world. However, those big shows simply had to go. It was like throwing money out of the window." Not to mention the fact that somebody had to pay for it — and it inevitably fell upon the customer.

Archaeology

Neanderthals and Love

By Robert Musel
United Press International

LONDON — The usual scenario for the arrival of men and women very like ourselves in Western and Central Europe about 34,000 years ago assumes that they found beetle-browed Neanderthal man in possession and used their superior intellects and weapons to wipe him out.

A.M. ApSimon of the archaeology department of the University of Southampton is not sure his theory holds up in the light of recent research. He points out that it is possible that love crossed the species line in those days as easily as it crosses religious and racial boundaries today.

In short the men and women of Homo sapiens neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens sapiens, as they are known to science, may have mated more or less frequently and produced children who resembled our side more than the Neanderthal side. In due course the Neanderthal characteristics could have vanished completely.

And that — he wrote in the science magazine Nature — might account for the disappearance of Neanderthal man.

ApSimon said this was the theory he favored among the three usually put forward. The others are that Neanderthals simply evolved into Homo sapiens and that the arrival of Homo sapiens led to the elimination of the Neanderthal — presumably because they could not compete with the smarter arrivals in peace or war.

The archaeologist pointed to the recent discovery of a classic Neanderthal-type skeleton at Saint Cessaire in France, dating from about the time Homo sapiens got there. If the remains were representative, he said, then there was a period during which Neanderthal and Homo sapiens men coexisted in southwestern France.

He said that evidence from the actions of more recent hunter-gatherer groups "suggests that both Neanderthal and early Homo sapiens may have been organized in small bands, moving within limited but loosely defined territories and operating open, inter-band mating systems. There is no necessity to postulate inhibitions to Neanderthal-Sapiens mating."

Arts Agenda

A Netherlands Opera production of the completed three-act version of Berg's "Lulu" comes to Amsterdam Oct. 14 for its performance, after a performance Oct. 11 in Utrecht. Conducted by Hans Vonk, staged by Rhoda Levine, and designed by Robert Hurst and Tim Hume, the production has been shown in the title part, with Julia Pichler as Dr. Schenck, Elaine Bonetti as Countess Geschwitz, Jan Blomhof as Alwa, Chester Lodge as Rodrigo and Andrew Feld as Schigolch. The Amsterdam performances are scheduled for Oct. 14, 17, 20, 22, 24 and 26.

Naval History

Survivor Recounts the Last Battle of the Bismarck

By John Sherwood
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "You today, us tomorrow," said a British seaman aboard the Dorsetshire as he hauled from the North Atlantic an exhausted, oil-soaked German lieutenant, one of 115 men, out of 2,200, to survive the sinking of the battleship Bismarck.

Only four days earlier, the most powerful ship of its day had, on its first and last mission, blown the pride of the British fleet out of the water. The Hood, the world's second-largest warship, went down so fast there were only three survivors. It enraged the British and set off one of the greatest sea hunts in the history of naval warfare.

Baron Burkard von Mullenheim-Rechberg, that rescued German officer, tells of the fates of the Bismarck and the Hood in "Battle Ship Bismarck — A Survivor's Story." Recently at a dinner at the U.S. Naval Academy Officers' Club in Annapolis hosted by the U.S. Naval Institute Press, which is publishing the book Friday, toasts were exchanged by former adversaries.

The baron seemed especially touched by a champagne toast to "Capt. Lindemann and his brave crew." It is obvious from his book that the baron believes the fate of the Bismarck would have been quite different if Ernst Lindemann had been in command.

Seeking Revenge

The Bismarck was headline news around the world in late May, 1941, as the Royal Navy sought to avenge the Hood. Four battleships, two cruisers, two aircraft carriers, three heavy cruisers, 10 light cruisers and 21 destroyers covered more than a million nautical square miles in the pursuit.

The only Bismarck officer still alive, the baron was the senior survivor when the 51,000-ton, 823-foot-long ship sank in 12,000 feet of water.



Larry Morris, The Washington Post

A prisoner of war until 1946, he joined the West German diplomatic service and retired in 1975 after several ambassadorships. Today he devotes his time to researching political and economic problems of African countries and gardening at his home near Munich.

What was it like on that sunny day in May in the floating inferno that received 2,876 shells, at the rate of one every two seconds? "For one thing," he says, "we were too busy to panic."

The Bismarck was a heap of scrap metal all on fire. "The scene that lay before me was difficult to describe. It was chaos and desolation," he says, leaning forward.

Men were running about inside the ship, trying to find a way out, he remembers. Exits were jammed by fallen steel, and the wounded were scattered about. Men vainly searched for shelter from fires on deck, some of them falling through holes and back into the fire.

Forty-five minutes of relentless cannonading followed the silencing of Bismarck's guns and the task of the doctors and corpsmen "became overwhelming as one action station after another was knocked out and the men who were no longer able to take part in the fight crowded into the battle dressing stations."

The Bismarck was sailing on orders not to engage in skirmishes, but to sink British commerce when the Hood intercepted it off Iceland at dawn on May 24.

Personality Clashes

But already personality clashes were forming between Lindemann, the ship's skipper, and Fleet Admiral Gunther Lütjens, his superior who was on the bridge when the Hood opened fire. Two minutes went by, Lindemann could restrain himself no longer and he was heard to mutter to himself, "I will not let my ship be shot out from under my ass," and gave the word, "Permission to fire!"

More than 1,000 men died as the 48,000-ton Hood's 100 tons of gunpowder exploded.

Lütjens gave the order not to pursue the battleship Prince of Wales, badly damaged by the Bismarck's guns. There was an argument between the admiral and the Bismarck's captain. The Bismarck had received hits by three 14-inch shells, and Lütjens decided to make for port in western France.

Attacked by torpedo planes, the Bismarck drove on as the British pulled their warships from convoys to join the hunt. Lütjens gave a stirring salute to his men, but ended by saying, "For us seamen, the question now is victory or death!"

There was a plan to rig a "dummy" stack to make the Bismarck look like a British battleship with two stacks. It was fabricated but never used. Just before dawn on May 26 came an announcement from the bridge stating that by noon they would be in U-boat territory and within range of German aircraft. Meanwhile, the British had lost track of the Bismarck.

Just before noon, however, a Royal Air Force flying boat found the Bismarck. The baron today wonders what might have happened if the dummy stack had been rigged.

Rudder Hit

An antique biplane called a Swordfish proved to be the undoing of the ship. These planes carried one torpedo and had to fly at 75 knots and under 50 feet to attack.

Incapable of maneuvering after a rudder hit, he writes, "we crept towards the superior forces coming to destroy us — a virtual journey to Golgotha."

The rudder was hopelessly jammed, and after the announcement that work on the rudder had ceased, permission was given for everyone to help himself to anything he wanted. That was the last sign that the end had come. That, and Lindemann wearing an open life jacket.

"I had to look twice to believe," says the baron. "He seemed strangely detached from his surroundings. He saw me coming, but did not return my salute, which I held as I looked at him intently in the hope that he would say something. He did not say a word. I was greatly disturbed and puzzled. After all, I had been his personal adjutant."

When the Bismarck was deeply down by its stern, Lindemann was seen on the wrecked forecastle. "Then Lindemann walked out on the starboard side of the stem which, though rising ever higher, was becoming more level as the ship lay over. There he stopped and raised his hand to his white cap, saluting as he and his ship slipped beneath the sea."

After scuttling charges were set, men leaped from the starboard side, breaking their necks on the keel. Other men disappeared beneath the waves, and some shot themselves on deck. Mullenheim had jumped with 10 others, bobbing around in oil swells.

After an hour, the Dorsetshire came alongside the 800 men. The British seamen threw lines over. It was difficult to handle them because they were so slippery from the oil. Mullenheim lost his grasp on the first attempt but made it on the second. Taken below, he was shocked to discover the Dorsetshire leaving. Horrified, he asked the commander why he had broken off the rescue. The commander replied that a U-boat had been reported and he could not endanger his ship any longer.

"It has been nearly 40 years that the Bismarck sank at 1039 on 27 May 1941," Mullenheim writes. "She lies ... not very far out in the North Atlantic, and yet the distance of an eternity from the shores of France. The end of her brief career foreshadowed the passing of the battleship era, of which she was a technological triumph and upon which she and her brave, fallen crew left an indelible mark."

Spanish Show in Tokyo

TOKYO — The Japanese and Spanish governments will co-sponsor an exhibition of Spanish art, "Spanish Paintings, Velazquez and His Era," at the National Museum here from Oct. 29 to Dec. 21. It will consist of 32 paintings, chiefly from the 17th century, including works by Velazquez and Goya from Spanish museums. King Juan Carlos is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony.

Daimler-Benz steers a safe course

Successful business year in 1979. Sales, production and turnover continue to increase. Full utilisation of production capacities during 1980 in spite of tougher conditions. Reinforced financial base for an extensive development and investment programme. Introduction of vehicles incorporating new, trend-setting technologies. More competitive through further improvements in quality, engineering and economy.

Continued success

The gratifying business trends visible in all sectors at Daimler-Benz during 1979 has continued in 1980. After several years of remarkable growth, the demand for cars in the world market has noticeably slackened.

By contrast, sales of Mercedes-Benz cars in Germany and abroad, continued to rise during the first half of 1980.

The healthy boom in capital goods accounts for a continued high utilisation of commercial vehicle capacities. During the first half of 1980, the increased demand for Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicles from the German factories has stepped up sales in Germany and abroad by some 8 per cent.

In 1980, we expect an increase in production to more than 430,000 (1979 — 422,000) cars and 270,000 (1979 — 256,000) commercial vehicles. On the basis of these higher production figures, full employment at the factories continues to be ensured.

High-quality, up to date engineering

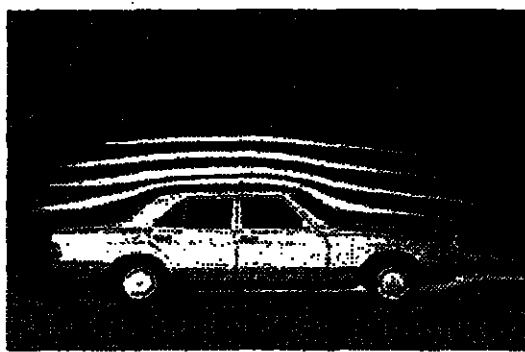
The strong market position of Mercedes-Benz vehicles even in changed conditions, is proof of their all-encompassing economy and their practical suitability in day to day use. This applies in particular to the New S-class.

By using the most advanced technology, it has been possible to improve upon all the classic Mercedes-Benz features and yet to lower fuel consumption by up to 12 per cent.

The Mercedes-Benz T-series have also contributed considerably to the overall success. The 200 and 230 E models are now offered with more powerful and yet more economical engines, which save up to 13 per cent fuel.

New commercial vehicle engines achieve their maximum efficiency at 42 per cent — an achievement which seemed hardly feasible until now. It means saving fuel through more efficient combustion.

New features of this sort have been, and will continue to be, introduced because we consider fuel saving to be a particularly important — though not the only — development objective. The success and competitiveness of Mercedes-Benz vehicles will continue to be based on the balanced synthesis of safety, durability, easy handling, low pollution and good performance, in combination with further reductions in fuel consumption.



Engineered for the future — to meet the demands of today. The new S-class cars are lighter and safer, more comfortable and more powerful, quieter and more economical than the previous models.



A new truck generation, and the new high deck luxury coach — particularly economical because of their large-volume V-engines which have excellent torque characteristics.

Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft

Consolidated balance sheet (summarised)

	31st December 1979	1978		31st December 1979	1978
	million DM	million DM		million DM	million DM
ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Fixed assets	3,846.4	3,297.9	Stockholders' equity	4,680.6	4,275.6
Current assets	10,270.1	9,563.0	Overall provision for possible loss on receivables	208.6	227.6
			Loan capital	9,227.3	8,357.7
			Dividend	270.3	243.3
Balance sheet total	14,116.5	12,860.9	Balance sheet total	14,116.5	12,860.9

Consolidated profit and loss account (summarised)

	1979	1978
	million DM	million DM
Sales plus net inventory movement	28,147.7	24,549.9
Cost of materials	14,176.7	12,212.2
Employment costs	7,574.2	6,721.6
Depreciation	1,349.6	1,013.0
Taxes on income, trade and property	2,378.0	2,101.0
Additional expenditure from other cost and revenue items	2,031.4	1,909.3
Year's net earnings	637.8	592.8

The annual report and the complete accounts can be obtained from Daimler-Benz AG, Abt. FBW/AFP, Postfach, D-7000 Stuttgart 60.



Mercedes-Benz

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

A PIPELINE ALONE WON'T SOLVE AMERICA'S ENERGY PROBLEMS.

As the age of inexpensive gas and oil has drawn to a close, America's energy needs are complicated by one great factor: Distance.

That's why MAPCO is extending its pipeline to 7695 miles and has expanded into many kinds of energy in many different regions.

Because each region has its resources, and each customer has his needs.

We think the energy of the future will include new kinds of energy, some the result of our most important one... imagination.

MAPCO

BUILDING IMAGINATION TO THE BUSINESS OF ENERGY

MAPCO INC. • 1800 S. BALTIMORE AVE. - TULSA, OK 74119

• SYMBOL MDANI/SFHWSPSE

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev. High Low Close					12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close				
Alcoa	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Alumina	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Amstar	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Annealed Steel	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Armco	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Asarco	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Aviation	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Ball Corp.	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Barnhart	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bayer	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bell	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bentley	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bethlehem	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bidart	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bilco	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Biochemical	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Borg-Warner	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Boston Edison	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Bowling Green	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Boyd	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Brady	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Briggs	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Brown	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Buckeye	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Burlington	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Cablevision	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Camp Dresser	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Cantel	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Cash	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Caterpillar	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Centex	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Chemical Bank	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Chenier	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Chrysler	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Cincinnati	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Citibank	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Citicorp	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Clayco	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Clear Channel	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Clorox	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Coca-Cola	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Comcast	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115
Comdisco	120	115	1.00	1.0	15.0	100	105	110	115

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا في الأصل

SINNESS NEWS BRIEFS Gulf States Said to Up Oil Output Japan Firms Fear Over Gulf War

Issue Searching for Acquisitions

H—Schweizerische Aluminium (Aluisse) will be looking for acquisitions to help increase its U.S. sales and its non-aluminum income, a company spokesman said Tuesday. However, he said the company has no plans to acquire any U.S. companies at the moment.

The company aims to increase its U.S. sales considerably in the 1980s. By 1985 it aims to have sales in the United States total 10 percent of total sales from around one-third at present. The company increased its total sales last year to 5.78 billion francs from 4.95 billion francs.

Aluisse also said Aluisse plans to increase its worldwide non-aluminum sector in the next few years to around 50 percent of total sales.

Five Firms Sell Part of Kaiser Stake

F—Five Japanese companies have agreed to sell part of their Kaiser Resources to British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. (BCRIC) for \$1.2 billion, or 33 percent, of some 6.1 percent of the company's common stock, according to a spokesman for BCRIC's office of \$C55 a share, while Steel and Kobe Steel will each sell 50 percent of their stakes. Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, and Toho Gas, however, will not sell any of their stakes in Kaiser Resources, a spokesman for Nippon Kokan said, as assured the Japanese that its takeover will have no adverse effect on its long-term import contracts with Kaiser for coking coals.

Equities Ease Requirements

A—All foreign and local industrial projects, registered or to be registered under the Philippine industrial incentives scheme, have been given the requirement to sell at least 10 percent of their public within one year of registration, the board of investment said Tuesday.

Ongpin, board chairman and industry minister, told reporters that means companies have up to 10 years from registration to make offerings but that the board may require an earlier offering to make an earlier offering.

ian Seeks U.S. Hamburger Chain

MOUNT, N.C. — The chairman of Hardee's Food Systems, largest U.S. hamburger chain, says directors will meet soon to consider a proposal to merge with Inasco Ltd., Canada's retail maker which already holds 46 percent of Hardee's common stock. Inasco is offering to pay \$25 a share for the stock it does not own.

The second merger proposal Hardee's has entertained recently, to merge with the food chain that deal collapsed after its acquired Per. Hardee's operates 1,305 restaurants in the U.S., Central America, the Middle East and Japan and reports profits of \$4.7 million for the first six months.

in Sues Over Heathrow Landing Fees

Pan American World Airways took the British Airport Authority to court Monday over landing charges. Pan Am charged that the authority's rates are "excessive and illegal."

The airline seeks repayment of fees paid since April in excess of \$10 million. Other major airlines, which have formed the British Airline Action Group, threaten similar legal action. A spokesman for the authority said Monday night that it will fight the case.

Long Effort Seen Paying Off

ips Looks to Profit Upturn in 1981

WEN, Netherlands — Philips, Europe's largest company, says it may win its long battle against profit margins.

The company is facing the same problem as Western multinational companies, outdated technology, a slow market growth, and overcapacity. Philips is now looking for ways to reduce costs, to maintain sales, but at expense of lower profit margins.

The company's 89-year-old began spending heavily in the mid-1970s on "research and development" to "renew" its product line. It is now looking for ways to reduce costs, to maintain sales, but at expense of lower profit margins.

International Autoworkers' Meeting To Seek 'World Car' Union Strategy

DETROIT — Leaders of autoworkers' unions from around the world will meet in Valencia, Spain, next month to develop a strategy for dealing with the "world car." The meeting will focus on Ford, said Donald Ephlin, a vice president of the United Auto Workers.

Ford is the latest in a series of companies to develop a "world car" because its components come from several countries. "The world car is a reality now and companies are becoming more and more able to move materials around the world. As a result, unions must cooperate and communicate on a world basis more than ever before," Mr. Ephlin said Monday.

Zimbabwe to Invite Potential Aid Donors

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe is to convene an international five-day conference here in March to attract aid needed to patch up the war-torn economy.

Invitations to would-be donor countries are to be sent out shortly, sources in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Cabinet said Monday. The conference is aimed at impressing delegates from rich foreign countries that Zimbabwe is worthy of aid and investment after a seven-year guerrilla war against white domination, the Cabinet sources said.

Saudis, Kuwaitis Emirates in Pact

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates jointly have raised their crude oil production by a total of about 3 million barrels per day, the Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh reported Tuesday.

The newspaper, dated Monday and received in Bahrain Tuesday, quoted reliable sources for its report, which said the three Gulf oil producers raised their output yesterday. The newspaper gave no country by country breakdown of the extra output.

Slowing of Exports Is Sought

Saudi Arabia has been producing 9.5 million barrels a day, the UAE 1.7 million, and Kuwait 1.5 million.

Separately, from Tokyo it was reported that the Japanese Trade Ministry requested oil refineries and trading houses to refrain from high-priced spot oil purchases and to slow down exports of oil to Japan.

EEC Auto Firms Ask Talks With Japanese

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As part of a determined effort to slow exports of Japanese automobiles into the European Community, top executives of 13 leading automobile companies operating in the EEC have proposed a meeting with the Japanese Association of Manufacturers of Automobiles (JAMA), which could be scheduled within several weeks, Marc Ouin, spokesman for the EEC group, said during an interview Monday.

A Few Weeks

"We hope the response will come relatively quickly, so the meeting could be scheduled within a few weeks," Mr. Ouin said, adding that it could be held either in Japan or Western Europe.

The CCMC proposal follows a series of warnings on Japanese exports made in the past two weeks by executives of virtually every EEC-based auto company, including Ford-Europe. The most recent warning came from Toni Schmucker, VW's chief executive officer. In an interview published in the current issue of Der Spiegel, Mr. Schmucker said Japanese automakers "must realize how vulnerable they will themselves become."

Financial Advantages

Meanwhile, the CCMC has requested that the EEC Commission open an investigation into how and why Japanese automobile companies benefit from financial and tax advantages from the Japanese government. The CCMC maintains that this contributes to unfair competition. "Lower production costs and the undervalued yen also have played a role, but we want the EEC to investigate the financial advantages first and publish the results," Mr. Ouin said.

Senior EEC officials said in Brussels that have not yet made a decision on whether to pursue the CCMC request. "Automobile imports are certainly an important problem, but so are other, key sectors, such as the imports of Japanese color television sets," an official said. "We will want to think more about it before making a decision, but we certainly share the

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 7, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Cdn.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9325	4.4940	106.37	46.35	0.2294	0.7400	119.830	35.220
Brussels (a)	20.970	49.250	116.845	46.775	0.2297	0.7410	119.850	35.230
Frankfurt	1.9300	4.4715	106.30	46.30	0.2290	0.7380	119.780	35.180
London (b)	2.390	—	100.00	40.00	0.2100	0.7100	110.000	32.000
Milan	859.80	2025.20	276.20	285.21	—	438.10	79.640	59.220
New York	—	2.2980	6.5544	0.2290	0.7410	0.2290	119.850	35.230
Paris	4.1880	101.45	232.94	—	4.8705	213.070	14.450	25.450
Zurich	1.9320	4.4720	106.30	46.30	0.2290	0.7400	119.830	35.220
ECU	1.4641	0.5873	2.2534	0.8775	0.2754	0.58410	2.2993	7.8102

Dollar values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Cdn.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9325	4.4940	106.37	46.35	0.2294	0.7400	119.830	35.220
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Frankfurt	1.9300	4.4715	106.30	46.30	0.2290	0.7380	119.780	35.180
London (b)	2.390	—	100.00	40.00	0.2100	0.7100	110.000	32.000
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ECU	1.4641	0.5873	2.2534	0.8775	0.2754	0.58410	2.2993	7.8102

Add Outlays In Research Capital Spending Seen Rising 22%

TOKYO — Major Japanese companies plan sharp increases in capital spending and especially on research and development during the current fiscal year to help stave off competition in world markets, the Industrial Bank of Japan said Tuesday in a survey.

The 1,732 private companies surveyed said their capital spending this year would total 12.65 trillion yen (\$57.5 billion) of which about 34 percent was for research and development, compared with only 3.1 percent of their total capital expenditure on research and development last year.

Oil Output Japan Firms

U.S. officials said there are no current oil or oil-product shortages in Japan but noted that prolonged fighting between Iran and Iraq has raised prices on the Rotterdam spot market.

Prices for spot Arabian light are now about \$35 a barrel compared with \$31 before the war.

Meanwhile Tokyo industry sources said Japan would approach Mexico with a proposal for an increase in oil shipments next year following a government request that crude imports be raised to 200,000 barrels a day.

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Sends NYSE Lower

NEW YORK — Profit-taking and nervousness over the Iran-Iraq war sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower Tuesday. Oil issues, which had been leading the market's recent rally, also were pulled downward in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 15.02 points Monday, was down 5.03 points to 960.67 at the close.

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Overthrust Belt: New U.S. Energy Boom

Part of a Petroleum and Gas Seam Running from Canada to Mexico

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
STON, Wyo. — This town, until five years ago nothing more than a small oil field, sits in the middle of one of the most promising oil territories in the world. In this year, nearly 100 rigs have been scattered throughout the area, and the town has grown from a small village to a bustling community.

Amoco Production Co. is the dominant force in the area, with its operations extending from the Canadian border to the Mexican frontier. The company has discovered a vast petroleum and gas seam that runs through the Overthrust Belt, a geological region characterized by its complex structure of rock layers.

One geologist estimated that the area from Montana to Texas contains more than 100 billion barrels of oil. The discovery has attracted the attention of major oil companies, including Amoco, Chevron, and Exxon, who are competing for drilling rights in the region.

Often the case, success in the oil business is not guaranteed. Many wells drilled in the area have failed, leaving behind a landscape of dry holes. However, the potential for a major discovery is too high to ignore, and companies are continuing to invest in exploration.

Large construction of a new oil pipeline is under way, which will help transport the oil from the production areas to the refineries. The pipeline is expected to be completed within the next few years.

district production superintendent. As he drove over the bumpy network of dirt and gravel roads linking the various fields of the fairway, Mr. Zimmerman discussed the drilling problems, and the social and economic problems of the Overthrust Belt.

"Our ability to find porous rocks is getting better. Our geology and our seismic work is better, but the drilling is still pretty rough. Making 100 to 125 feet a day is pretty good, and that costs us, typically, \$20,000 to \$25,000."

"The Cave Creek discovery has cost us more than \$10 million to complete, and we still need a plant to process the sour (high-sulfur-content) gas. We've had the application for the plant in for 10 months, and there's some question about getting the environmental permits. If all goes well, it will still take two years to build and cost several hundred million dollars."

Huge Payoff
"Evanston was a railroad town with about 4,000 people. When we moved in in a big way, it went to 7,000 or 8,000. People here were agitated. Now housing prices are outrageous. One trailer court wants a 10-year lease at \$200 a month for a space."

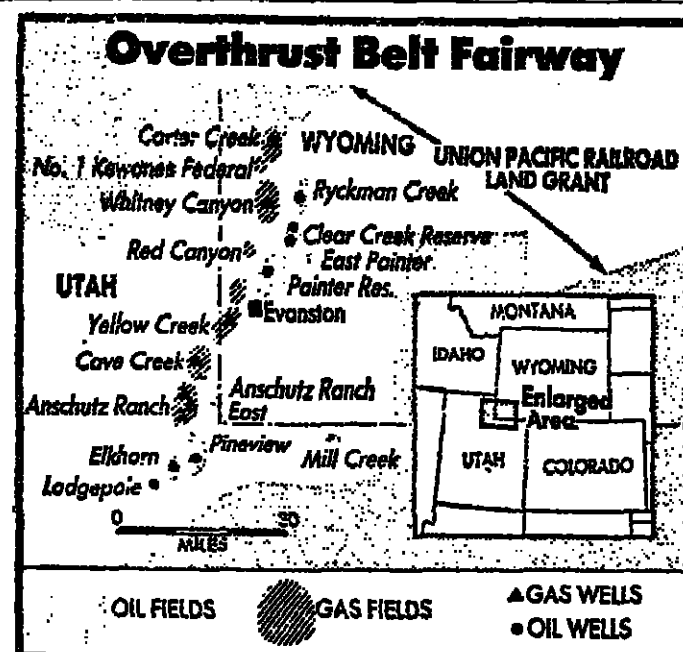
Whatever the costs, and whatever the problems, the payoff will be huge. Today, only about 60 million cubic feet of gas and 29,000 barrels of oil are produced daily from the Overthrust Belt. At least another 50,000 cubic feet of gas can be sold as soon as the Federal Energy Regulatory Administration gives the go-ahead.

The big production, however, will have to wait until new pipelines are built and Amoco and Chevron complete several gas processing plants. On top of one 8,000-foot "hill," Amoco is pushing hard to get a \$200-million plant sufficiently under cover so that work can continue through the often-bitter winter weather. The plant had to be located there

so that any emissions would be dispersed over a wide area. From the plant site, Mr. Zimmerman pointed far below to the Whitney Canyon field, where the Amoco-Champin 457 "A" No. 1 well tested gas flows from four different formations totaling more than 75 million cubic feet a day. When the processing plant is finished, the well will be put on production at the rate of 25 million cubic feet a day from just one zone.

Farther north lies the Carter Creek field, and more importantly, in between is another Amoco discovery, the No. 1 Kewanee-Federal, a re-entry of a well Chevron had abandoned. It tested gas at the rate of 8.5 million cubic feet a day and indicated that Carter Creek-Whitney Canyon may be one huge gas field.

To prove that possibility and test other prospects, Amoco will spend more than \$200 million here in 1981, Mr. Zimmerman says. The other companies will be investing heavily, too. And this small town, which itself sits on the edge of the Yellow



Creek field, will bear the brunt of a boom it never sought and still does not care for. Perhaps the perfect symbol of the town's frustration is the long-standing dispute with the Union Pacific about building a new underpass. The railroad divides the town, with the two parts linked by a two-lane underpass that usually is jammed.

The town wants a new route one place, the railroad another. Meanwhile, merchants are doing a land office business in caps and T-shirts reading "I was stuck in the Evans-ton underpass."

Japan Liberalizes Restrictions on Trade, Exchange
TOKYO — Japan Tuesday moved to ease the country's highly restrictive foreign exchange and trade laws, but the effect is likely to be more of a simplification in the laws rather than any fundamental change.

The Finance Ministry said the Cabinet had approved new regulations liberalizing transactions and limiting controls, which go into effect Dec. 1. The change means foreign investors may purchase up to 10 percent of a Japanese company's listed stock before reporting it to the Finance Ministry, and total foreign investment can reach 25 percent before the ministry requires notification.

Now foreign investors must report all purchases, while any further investments must meet with the approval of the Japanese company. However, under the amendment the government will have the power to reject added investment. The law also attempts to simplify export and import procedures by abolishing export certification and import licensing, thus facilitating sales in Japan by overseas firms, the ministry said.

Some restrictions will remain on certain exports from Japan, such as those to Communist countries and Iran. The finance minister retains his power in "emergencies" to suspend external or foreign currency transactions, and will continue to be able to set limits on exchange positions and restrict the interest paid on free-foreign deposits held by non-Japanese residents.

Ford Raises Prices 2.3%
DETROIT — Ford Motor said Monday it was increasing the price of most of its 1981 cars an average of 2.3 percent over prices announced last month.

U.S. Slows Visa Flow To Japan Executives

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has quietly tightened its procedures for granting visas to Japanese citizens who are sent by their companies to work in the many Japanese-owned installations in the United States, such as Honda plants in Ohio and Bank of Tokyo offices in New York.

The action, which has been communicated without publicity in letters to Japanese companies from U.S. consular offices in Japan, is causing considerable concern in the Japanese community here. Some Japanese businessmen perceive the move as "a form of harassment," said Hajime Ohta, an economist with Keidanren, the Japanese business federation, who is attached to the Washington-based United States-Japan Trade Council.

State Department officials said the action did not represent a change in policy but was intended instead to "correct abuses" resulting from earlier laxity in administering the visa procedures. Japanese executives were reluctant to comment for the record. Those who discussed the action with a reporter left little doubt of their belief that the United States had set up a new barrier to trade and investment.

The action comes against a background of rising concern over the penetration of the U.S. market by Japanese industry. Much of the domestic resentment has been focused on the auto market. Last week President Carter urged the country to buy American cars; on Wednesday hearings open before the International Trade Commission on a petition brought by the United Automobile Workers and Ford Motor against Japanese imports.

'E' Type Visas
The letters to Japanese companies went out in late August and called attention to the new procedures. "We have recently been reminded by the Department of State that employees of companies which trade with the United States through trading companies are not entitled to 'E' Treaty Trader visas

since they are not engaged in direct trade between Japan and the United States," said one letter, dated Aug. 22 and signed by the U.S. consul in Kobe.

Instead, he wrote, these companies would have to get "L" type visas, which require more paperwork and thus take much longer to process.

The "E" type visas had been granted fairly routinely to executive or supervisory officers by the consulates in Japan. Now the companies must file an application with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and only after that is processed will the consulate authorize the visa.

The Washington personnel officer of a Japanese manufacturing company reports that it now takes 40 to 60 days to get an application approved, whereas it used to be done in 10 days to three weeks. Other Japanese representatives said it now could take even longer because the Immigration Service is clogged with other business.

U.K. Living Standard Shows Another Drop
The Associated Press
LONDON — U.K. living standards dropped 0.3 percent in the second quarter after a fall of 1.6 percent in the previous quarter, according to government figures published Tuesday.

It was the first time since 1975 that the standard dropped in two consecutive quarters. Price rises more than wiped out increased take-home pay through reduced personal taxes, the report said. Consumers cut their spending on everything but food.

Midland Purchases Bank
Reuters
LONDON — Midland Bank said Tuesday it has completed the purchase of a majority stake of around 60 percent in the West German private bank Trinkaus & Burkhart, from Citicorp. The purchase price was not made public, but industry sources said it was valued at about \$45 million.

Future of World's Biggest Uranium Mine Is Uncertain

By James R. Peipert
The Associated Press

ROSSING URANIUM MINE, South-West Africa — This dusty, open-pit mine in the Namib Desert faces an uncertain future as Namibia moves toward independence. The mine is the world's largest uranium mine, 45 miles (70 kilometers) inland from the Atlantic coast town of Swakopmund. It accounts for 16.6 percent of the non-Communist world's uranium production. Annual production is equivalent to 326 million barrels of oil, or half the annual consumption of Britain.

Last year Rossing yielded 4,980 tons of uranium 306, a greenish-black powder that is refined and enriched elsewhere to power nuclear reactors. Officials say production capacity of about 5,000 tons will be reached again this year.

24 More Years
The operation, which reached full production in 1979, is controversial on the ground that South Africa holds Namibia illegally. The United Nations declared South Africa's mandate terminated in 1966 and backs independence sought by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Rossing officials say the mine has another 24 years of profitable production. Its future will depend on the protracted negotiations between South Africa and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on independence.

A senior Rossing executive said privately that SWAPO would probably win in any UN-supervised independence election, and that there would inevitably be adjustments in the mine's ownership.

Officials of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the London-based multinational that is Rossing's major shareholder, are reported to have held talks with SWAPO representatives on the mine's future. But SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has been quoted as saying, "SWAPO will completely uproot all the colonial institutions created by South Africa and its imperialist allies, including the so-called multinational corporations. They are our enemies."

Rossing executives cast doubt on the ability of a SWAPO government to run the uranium extraction process without multinational capital and expertise.

Yellow Pulp
Rossing Uranium Ltd. was formed in 1970 to exploit the low-grade uranium ore in the deposit of granitic rock that was first found to be radioactive in 1929. Rio Tinto-Zinc, which has worldwide mining experience, was the

prime mover in extracting the first uranium oxide in 1976. The ore is blasted out of the ground, crushed, and bleached in acid baths to yield a yellow pulp called "yellowcake," which is roasted to produce uranium oxide.

RTZ has a 41.35-percent outright stake in the mine, and Rio Algom Ltd. of Canada — 52-percent owned by RTZ — has 10 percent. The state-owned South African Industrial Development Corp. owns 13.47 percent, the French consortium Minatome 10 percent and General Mining of South Africa 2.3 percent. The remaining 22.88 percent of the shareholders "wish to remain unpublicized," said Craig Gibson, a New Zealand lawyer who is managing director of Rossing Uranium Ltd., based in the territorial capital of Windhoek.

Rossing executives, citing South Africa's Atomic Energy Act, refused to discuss the grade of the mine's ore, who its customers are, or how the black steel barrels — each containing 330 kilograms (704 pounds) of radioactive uranium 308 — are dispatched around the world.

The British government acknowledged in March that it has a contract for the delivery of 7,500 tons between 1976 and 1982. Yokoi Kitazawa, of the Pacific-Asia Resources Center in Tokyo, told a UN hearing in July that Kansas

Electric, the second-biggest power company in Japan, has a contract with Rossing to buy 8,200 tons between 1977 and 1986.

Sea Containers
A West German anti-apartheid spokesman told the hearing that Rossing uranium 308 also went to nuclear power plants in West Germany, France, Austria, Iran, the United States and Switzerland. Cargo jets of South African Airways and the French airline UTA once flew the uranium oxide from Windhoek to Europe. Rossing officials acknowledged that the airlift has stopped, but would not discuss the current means of transport. Sea containers of the South African shipping company Safmarine were seen in the loading area near the sealed drums.

Since last year the uranium oxide has reportedly gone by sea from Walvis Bay to the Belgian port of Zeebrugge in container ships of the West German company Deutsche Afrika Linen. To charges that it exploits Namibia, Rossing replies that it pumps into the local economy the equivalent of more than \$71 million a year in wages and payments for goods and services. Mine officials show off modern clinics at Rossing and Swakopmund, and company-built housing for the work force of around 3,000 and their families, most of whom are black.

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October 1980

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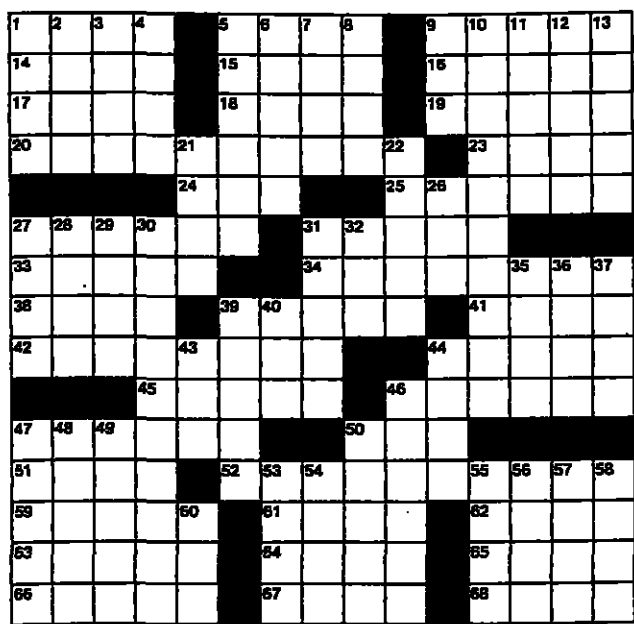
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Circle around the moon
5 Defeat
9 Hoard
14 On the Red or Black
15 Pierre's girlfriend
16 Upper African republic
17 Pay attention, poetically
18 Sub (secretly)
19 Rose essence
20 Figure with a scythe
23 Moss or Lorenz
24 Prevaricate
25 Portuguese seaport
27 Prate
31 Alpine peak
34 Unique things
36 More adamant
38 Aware of
39 Tough query
41 Wreath for Lancelot
42 Indicate a later time, as on a check
44 Own
45 Umbrette's relative

DOWN

- 46 Musical or movie
47 Feel indignation
50 Carte or mode predecessor
51 "There"
52 Queen Mary to Elizabeth
59 Pomme de Leeward Islands
62 Size of type
63 Marshal
64 Govt. agent
65 King or Arkin
66 Muskies Department
67 Chooses
68 Goosiering
10 Main vein
11 Mountainous source of the Ob
12 Bart, Packers' coach
13 Painter Andrea del
21 House extensions
22 Kind of beaver
26 Neckline word
27 Betty cartoon flapper
28 — Domini
29 Wagers
30 Reagan vehicle in 1938
31 City on the Ruhr
32 Suffix with blood
35 "Friend" in a 1949 film
36 Greek site of first Olympics
37 Network in the body
39 Roles
40 Indian of Nebraska
43 Under-Linden, in Berlin
44 Sandarac tree
46 Culls
47 Sports lists
48 Turn outward
49 Spanish missionary
50 Facing the
53 Ratio words
54 Coarsely ground corn
55 Gaiter
56 Hawaiian port
57 "— Dream, Can't I?" 1937 song
58 Hunger spasm
59 Buttonhole

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1. CIRCLE
5. DEFEAT
9. HOARD
14. RED OR BLACK
15. PIERRE
16. UPPER
17. PAY
18. SUB
19. ROSE
20. FIGURE
23. MOSS
24. PREVARICATE
25. LISBON
27. PRATE
31. ALPINE
34. UNIQUE
36. MORE
38. AWARE
39. TOUGH
41. WREATH
42. INDICATE
44. OWN
45. UMBRETTE

DOWN
46. MOVIE
47. FEEL
50. CARTE
51. THERE
52. QUEEN
59. POMME
62. SIZE
63. MARSHAL
64. AGENT
65. KING
66. MUSKIE
67. CHOOSES
68. GOOSIERING
10. VEIN
11. SOURCE
12. BART
13. PAINTER
21. HOUSE
22. BEAVER
26. NECKLINE
27. BETTY
28. DOMINI
29. WAGERS
30. REAGAN
31. CITY
32. SUFFIX
35. FRIEND
36. GREEK
37. NETWORK
39. ROLES
40. INDIAN
43. UNDER
44. SANDARAC
46. CULLS
47. SPORTS
48. TURN
49. SPANISH
50. FACING
53. RATIO
54. CORN
55. GAITER
56. HAWAIIAN
57. DREAM
58. HUNGER
59. BUTTONHOLE

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	72	54	LOS ANGELES	72	54
AMSTERDAM	59	48	MADRID	68	54
ANKARA	72	54	MANILA	84	72
ANTWERP	59	48	MEXICO CITY	72	54
AUCKLAND	64	52	MILAN	72	54
BANGKOK	84	72	MONTREAL	64	52
BEIRUT	72	54	MOSCOW	64	52
BERLIN	64	52	MUNICH	64	52
BRUSSELS	64	52	NASSAU	64	52
BUDAPEST	64	52	NEW DELHI	72	54
BUEENOS AIRES	72	54	NEW YORK	64	52
CAIRO	72	54	NICE	64	52
CASABLANCA	72	54	OSLO	64	52
COPENHAGEN	64	52	PARIS	64	52
COSTA DEL SOL	72	54	PRAGUE	64	52
DUBLIN	64	52	RIO DE JANEIRO	72	54
EDINBURGH	64	52	ROME	64	52
FLORENCE	64	52	SAN PAULO	64	52
FRANKFURT	64	52	SEOUL	64	52
GENEVA	64	52	SINGAPORE	72	54
HELSINKI	64	52	STOCKHOLM	64	52
HONG KONG	72	54	SYDNEY	64	52
HONOLULU	72	54	TAIPEI	64	52
ISTANBUL	64	52	TENBEN	64	52
JAKARTA	72	54	TEL AVIV	64	52
JERUSALEM	72	54	TOKYO	64	52
JOHANNESBURG	72	54	TURIN	64	52
LAS PALMAS	72	54	VIENNA	64	52
LIMA	72	54	WARSAW	64	52
LONDON	64	52	WASHINGTON	64	52
			ZURICH	64	52

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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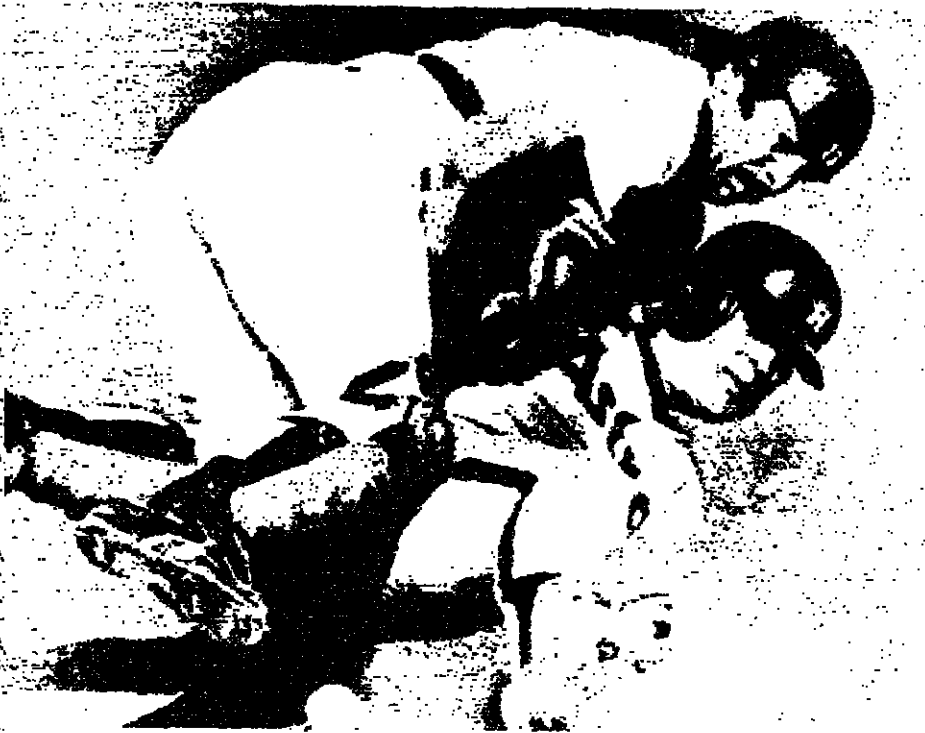
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Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4835KHz and 4835KHz Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.000, 7.125, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.550, 12.695 and 15.870 KHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 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2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3

Dodgers Beaten, 7-1, in Playoff Showdown

Astros Win First Division Crown Ever



ry Puhl scores the first run of the game as Dodger catcher Joe Fergusson mishandles a throw from third following a grounder by Jose Cruz. Houston won playoff game, 7-1.

From Agency Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — The Houston Astros, avoiding one of baseball's historic collapses, defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-1, in a one-game playoff Monday for the National League's Western Division title. It was the first championship in the club's 19-year history.

In a slow game marked by a collision at home plate by rival catchers and fans' throwing debris from the bleachers, the Astros bounced back from three straight weekend losses to the Dodgers.

Joe Niekro was the hero for the Astros, stopping the Dodgers on six hits. The victory enabled Niekro to become a 20-game winner for the second year in a row. Art Howe had three hits for the Astros — a home run and two singles — and drove in four runs.

The Astros left directly for the three-of-five-game National League playoff, which begins Tuesday night in Philadelphia.

Phillie Manager Dallas Green is on record preferring to meet the Astros for the league title.

Green has noted that the Phils beat the Astros 9-3 in their regular season series. And he has said he would rather have his team play in the Astrodome, where the home-run ball is a negligible factor, compared to the Dodger Stadium shooting gallery.

The Astros, seeking their first title since being formed in 1962, came to Los Angeles Friday with a three-game lead and three games to play, but the Dodgers stunned them with crucial home runs three straight games to force Monday's playoff.

The Astros were trying to miss being linked in baseball lore with such teams as the 1951 Brooklyn Dodgers, the 1964 Philadelphia Phillies and the 1978 Boston Red Sox as teams that lost commanding advantages in the closing stages of a pennant race.

The pitchers for this one-game season were Dave Goltz, a right-hander with a 7-10 record who had taken a \$3-million contract upon leaving Minnesota last season, and Niekro (19-12), a right-hander with a knuckleball.

All Over Early

The Astros, who had seen leads evaporate twice over the weekend, took a 7-0 lead Monday after four innings.

In the first, Dave Lopes fumbled Terry Puhl's grounder. Enos Cabell singled to center and Joe Morgan struck out, but the Astros scored when Jose Cruz grounded to third and the catcher, Joe Fergusson, dropped the ball as Puhl slid between his feet. The second run scored on Cesar Cedeno's wobbly grounder to second.

The Astros added two runs in the third before Dodger Manager Tom Lasorda could even warm up a pitcher in the bullpen. Cruz sin-

gled and was out stealing, but Cedeno followed with a sharp single. Then Howe, a steady first baseman, clouted a homer over the 385-foot sign in left-center, ranning the bases and alternately waving his fist and clapping his hands as if he had helped extract a giant-sized monkey from his team's shoulders.

A confrontation developed between the teams as catcher Alan Ashby followed with a single and Craig Reynolds doubled to center. The throw beat Ashby home, but he made a major-league effort in crashing into the bulky and well-padded Fergusson, who was made a major-league effort to block the plate.

Unappreciated

Ashby was tagged out, but Fergusson did not appreciate Ashby's professionalism and shoved his knee into Ashby's back as they disentangled. The two benches cleared, but there was no further contact.

The Astros, who had been scrambling the bases against Fergusson all weekend, gave him a little extra work in the fourth as Rick Sutcliffe replaced Goltz. Puhl bunted for a single and stole second and third.

After Cabell and Morgan walked to load the bases, Sutcliffe was replaced by Joe Beckwith, who gave up a long drive to left-center by Cruz. Rick Monday made a diving catch to temporarily save a few runs, although Puhl tagged and scored from third. Cedeno walked and Howe hit a two-run single, giving the Astros a 7-0 lead.

The Dodgers scored once off Niekro in the fourth, when Cabell bobbled Dusty Baker's grounder — it was scored as a single — and then made a throwing error. Monday singled. Baker homered to left.

It is a measure of the Astro staff that after three of the most important games in the history of the franchise, Manager Bill Virdon still had Niekro, a 19-game winner, rested for a playoff.

Niekro, a veteran of a lot of meaningless starts, was happy it was his turn. "I'd been looking forward to this game for a 14-year career," he said.

"It was frustrating, to say the least," said Ashby. "Scary, maybe. We didn't want it to happen the way it did, but the Dodgers took it away from us three straight days. But the way it turned out, I wouldn't trade it for anything."

"They jumped us early," said a weary Baker. "They jumped us and we never could get back up."

"My wife cried about it last night," Howe said of the Astros' disappointing losses. "I'm proud that we were able to do something to help us win and make her feel better."

The Soccer Scene

Tasting Originals Aside

Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

— The game cares winners. Maybe there is an element of that, but it did not have so impa- a brutally have sought when the winning has

in Forest, yesterday's it's a full 19 weeks to beat the whole of he second year in suc- to elimination ropan Cup last week acting old toys.

ward Garry Birtles is d he is a novice who and, for a throwaway is available to Man- ed. Manchester has raise the cash; other Birtles might be n off the shelf and new by his Notting- ers.

atch Treat?

Forest is inviting Johan Neeskens to dispute with the New, to undergo medical es that, with their y, may be among the y-old joints in soccer. questionable knees arathon international driving midfield play would cost £670,000 d he half Notting-

would still have to be is assumed by Mick Coventry City. Ferg- Forest down a year wn injury pattern has him to be overtaken wards. Meantime, is, Forest's first £1- r, is at least six weeks ing play after his n operation.

frailty of human flesh larence reshuffles the n champion, an al- umber reaction to this d suddenly joined in r or its propaganda: ition of FIFA News, f the world soccer au- a harrowing ac- happened to an in- referee following an y Olympic qualifying last July.

back in Iraq

George Joseph of attacked on the field after Iraq had lost. 3- Shortly after Joseph is hotel room at 7:30 o'clock, two men oom, accused him of bribed by Kuwait, and shot at him with a ortunately missing." s repeatedly threat- "investigation" was is handling of the wallet, containing oken and, while the Iraqi association made an apology, he referee until 3:30 ring and saw him the country, he him- ent at a TV studio was asked to "ascr- and was assaulted a

suspended Iraq from action until 1982, san who shot at the fe, ordered Iraq to eph's \$500, and fined association the maxi- viss francs.

posed Problems

horrific incident is an the problems FIFA is t itself by embracing tions, some of which

Relief Matchup: Hard-Liner vs. One-Liner

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Rich Gossage is big and intimidating. His presence is enough to make most American League batters quiver in their cleats. He throws bullets.

Dan Quisenberry is of normal human dimensions. The only intimidating thing about him is a thick rust-colored mustache that dominates his freckled face. You time his fastball with a calendar.

The two relief pitchers constitute one of the most interesting matchups of the 1980

American League playoffs between the Kansas City Royals and the New York Yankees, which opens Wednesday in Kansas City.

Gossage is the Yankees' bullpen ace, a flame-throwing right-hander whose fastball has been clocked at 98 mph. Quisenberry is also a right-handed reliever, but that's where the resemblance ends. He throws sidearm, and the ball meanders to the plate before sinking wickedly into the catcher's mitt.

Slow-Pitch

"They clocked me once," cracked Quisenberry. "They got me doing 35 in a 25-mile zone."

A year ago, Quisenberry was known only to his family and a few hardcore Royal fans. But he stepped in this season with a whiplike sinkerball style patterned after Pittsburgh's Kent Tekulve — and turned what was supposed to be Kansas City's lone weakness into one of its greatest strengths.

Quisenberry has a 12-7 record, 33 saves and a 3.09 earned run average in 128½ innings. His fastball, he says, should be here any day now.

Gossage finished with a 6-2 record, 33 saves and a 2.27 ERA in 99 innings. And while Quisenberry had 37 strikeouts, Gossage had 103.

"You know you're going to

get his fastball," said Kansas City's Hal McRae of Gossage. "You just don't know if you're going to see it." Adds Quisenberry: "He says, 'Here it is. Try to hit it.' I say, 'Here it is. Please hit it at somebody.'"

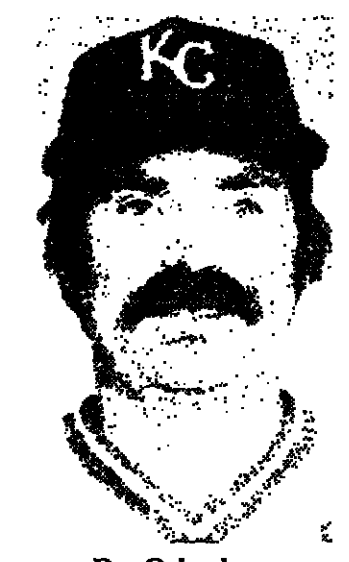
Gossage will strike you out. Quisenberry will make you hit it to one of his infielders, the men he dubs "little Hoovers" because of the way they vacuum ground balls. "I shut the door," said the Royal stopper. "Gossage slams it."

Quisenberry is far from tired of being compared with Gossage. "It's a compliment," he said. "I've never been compared with anybody else before but Ronald McDonald."

Long-Ago Wish

Quisenberry made the Royals a year ago after bouncing around the minors for several seasons. "I wasn't drafted. So I didn't get any signing bonus. I had knocked around in the minor leagues for four years and we had just barely gotten by," he said. "I remember in high school watching Gossage pitch when he was with Chicago and thinking, 'Gee, I wish I could throw like he does.'"

"But at least I'm smart enough to know my own limits and my own weaknesses. I can't throw as hard as he can. Heck, I can't throw as hard as my wife."



It's been a dream season for Quisenberry, and still is. "I've been fantasizing about the Yankees all day," he said after a workout Monday. "I've been facing their hitters in crucial situations, coming in to save the playoffs for us."

How is he doing?

"I can't believe how hard I'm throwing the ball. So far, I've faced Jackson, Dent, Randolph, Watson and Cerone. I'm getting a lot more strikeouts than I usually do."

NHL Pits Rule-Book Muscle Against Violence for '80-'81 Season

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Without regular-season overtime or a network television contract, with a first-time champion and a slew of bonafide challengers, and with a new resolve to curb fighting, the National Hockey League opens its 64th season Thursday.

The 21-team NHL faces many of the same problems in the 1980s that plagued it in the 1970s — too many teams, too many games, not enough nationwide popularity.

high salaries and unsatisfactory attendance. And a poor image due to the violence that often runs rampant through the game.

In an effort to reduce fistfuffs — especially multiplayer brawls — the league's board of governors passed several rule changes during the summer. When a fight breaks out between two players, every other player must go to a designated area or else his team receives a minor penalty (two minutes) and he is given a 10-minute misconduct.

Any player who drops his gloves or his stick and who is not involved in the original altercation receives a 10-minute misconduct — or, at the referee's discretion, a game misconduct.

Escalating Penalty

Any player who gets two game misconducts under this rule will be suspended for the next game. For each subsequent violation, the sus-

pension is increased by one game.

Players had been banned from leaving the bench to join an altercation. Now they also are prohibited from leaving the bench to start a fight; a three-game suspension results from such action. In addition, when a player receives a misconduct for trying to continue to fight, his team is assessed a minor penalty.

Other new rules prohibit a player from deliberately standing in the goal crease — he gets two minutes for interference — and allow for substitutions for players penalized coincidentally for two minutes when one team is short-handed.

The rule change that figured to make the most impact on the game called for a five-minute sudden-death overtime period to be played following regular-season tie games.

"A sudden-death overtime period would generate added enthusiasm among our fans," said NHL President John Ziegler. "Certainly sudden death during the Stanley Cup playoffs is as exciting a spectacle as there is in all of sports and the prospect of overtime during the regular season can only enhance the excitement in these games."

But the NHL Players Association did not agree, refusing to approve the rule change. So, at least

for now, the tie remains a staple of the regular season.

As is the balanced schedule, each team playing the other 20 clubs four times. And 16 teams will qualify for the playoffs, making for another wild scramble next spring — and probably a half-dozen mediocre teams making it into postseason action.

The New York Islanders made a spirited run to win their first NHL championship last season, overwhelming four opponents in the playoffs. They have to be rated the favorites once more because star defenseman Denis Potvin, who missed 49 games last season with a thumb injury, is healthy and the roster is deep and talented.

The primary challengers will be the Buffalo Sabres and Minnesota North Stars, each seeking their first Stanley Cup titles; the defending regular-season champion Philadelphia Flyers and the Montreal Canadiens, whose streak of four consecutive championships was halted last season.

All but one of the 21 cities housing NHL teams last season retained its occupant. Atlanta, however, lost the Flames to Calgary after the team struggled at the gate for most of its eight seasons in Georgia.

Of the four teams absorbed

from the World Hockey Association last year, Edmonton and Hartford qualified for the playoffs while Quebec and Winnipeg did not.

The Oilers figure to move up a few notches thanks to 19-year-old scoring sensation Wayne Gretzky, who tied Marcel Dionne of Los Angeles for the scoring lead last year with 137 points. But the "Walters, minus the retired Gordie Howe, will be hard-pressed to repeat their No. 1 finish among the WHA survivors.

Five men make their debuts as NHL coaches: Gerry Cheevers at Boston, Bill MacMillan at Colorado, Keith Magnuson at Chicago, Ted Lindsay at Detroit and Maurice Filion at Quebec.

Ed Johnston, who coached the Black Hawks last season, is behind the Pittsburgh Penguin bench this year. Claude Ruel, who replaced Bernie Geoffrion early in the 1979-80 season, begins the new campaign in charge in Montreal. Roger Nelson, an assistant for Scotty Bowman in Buffalo last season, now is head coach. Atlanta, however, lost the Flames to Calgary after the team struggled at the gate for most of its eight seasons in Georgia.

Of the four teams absorbed

Red Smith

A Valued Friend Gone Too Soon

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — What Jack Murphy disliked most about life in the United States Marine Corps was the way the Japanese kept shooting at him. At Jack's suggestion, the sports editor he had worked with wrote a column about the irreparable loss U.S. journalism suffered when Murphy went to war. Jack took the clipping to his commanding officer.

"You probably didn't know," he said, "what exceptional talent was being wasted in combat."

Irresistible Lures

That's how Murphy became a combat correspondent operating a typewriter out of Japanese range. After V-J day he was in China, still practicing spelling, listening to inducements to re-enlist. He was living well and some of the arguments were persuasive, but then he got to thinking about grits and sausage and American girls and quail on the wing. To the enduring profit of sports journalism, he came home.

For something like 30 years, Jack was sports editor and columnist for the San Diego Union but that ended the other day. With shocking but perhaps merited suddenness, Jack died late last month, quietly, peacefully, and many years too soon. He was 57.

Since June, he had been battling cancer of the lower spine and right up to the end he seemed to be winning, or at least earning a draw; he still felt good enough to consider writing columns. Then everything turned over, and he was gone.

He was one of my dearest friends and I write of him with something close to physical pain. For I don't know how many years, we traveled the national sports beat together, covering the same assignments, sharing our meals and hours of leisure with never a cross word. When we worked as a team on a story, Jack usually contributed 70 percent of the results, for he was a superb reporter.

Andros Island in the Bahamas (where Jack got his feet so sunburned he couldn't walk); angling for steelhead at the foot of Mount St. Helens; trying to hook young tarpon in the Everglades at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

When Marco Island was still half-wild without a single high-rise condominium, Jack, Wilhelm, the fishing undertaker of St. Petersburg, took three of us down there to fish the backwaters for baby tarpon. Skipper Lofting, Jack and I shared a large bedroom in a ramshackle hotel that creaked and groaned as a storm raged outside. Skipper and I were smokers then. Next morning, Jack reported that whenever he neared the edge of sleep, a match would flare in the room, followed a few moments later by a fit of coughing that competed with the winds and thunder outside.

Next day, we were plug-casting, with no great success, from two canoes. Skipper and Jack in one, Wilhelm and I sharing the other. Jack, in the bow, sank a backcast into Skipper's scalp. Skipper jumped just once and subsided. "To tell the truth," he admitted later, "I'm not very game."

We paddled over and Wilhelm studied the situation. "This is going to hurt, Skipper," he said, and with a quick, deft jerk he plucked the barbed hooks free.

Friend Hooked, Eyes Averted

With his punctured spine, Skipper was an object of pity but never in my life did I feel so sorry for anyone as I did for Jack, sitting slumped in the bow, unable to look at the friend he had skewered. He recovered, though, when it came time to write a column. Skipper has complained bitterly ever since that the two of us raced to our typewriters to record the incident with appropriate wit.

Jack Murphy was an Okie whose speech and manners never lost touch with his origins. He worked in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Dallas and perhaps Houston. He was in Texas when the San Diego Union came after him. As a Marine, he had known San Diego for what it was then, a honkytonk shore-leave town with a tattoo parlor in every other block. He resisted stoutly before moving out there. He grew to love the country and the people and the people loved him.

When he left Tulsa for Oklahoma City, he went around the office making his farewells. "You'll be back," the old sports editor told him. "Nobody can leave Tulsa."

Possibly because of his Southwestern background, many of Jack's special friends around San Diego are cowboys. He learned much from them, like the lyrics of "Is Anybody Goin' to San Antonio?" Sometimes he went out with the cowboys on a ride of several days or a week where hazing lent zest to life.

After one of these, he dumped his gear at home and went on into the office, where he received a phone call. It was from his wife, Pat. "Guess what I found in your bed roll," she said. "Pantyhoose."

Phipps Scores Pair of TDs As Bears Down Bucs, 23-0

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Quarterback Mike Phipps rolled to his right for 5 yards and his first touchdown rushing in six years, then sneaked for another touchdown in the final minute of play, and Bob Thomas kicked three field goals Monday night to lead the Chicago Bears to a 23-0 National Football League victory over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

Until Phipps scored his touchdown to give the Bears a 10-0 lead midway in the third quarter, it had been a lackluster game. The first half was a punting duel between Chicago's Bob Parsons and Tampa Bay's Tom Blanchard, interrupted only by Thomas' 30-yard field goal in the second quarter to give Chicago a 3-0 half-time lead. The two teams managed a total of only 173 net yards in the first half.

The Bears came to life in the second half when a 39-yard punt by Parsons was downed on the Buc 2 by Kris Haines. The Bucs were forced to punt and Phipps hit Brian Baschnagel with a 37-yard pass to the Tampa Bay 5 before scoring his first TD by rushing since 1974, when he was with Cleveland.

The next time the Bears gained possession, they moved from their 40 to the Tampa Bay 27 on the running of Walter Payton before Thomas kicked a 44-yard field goal. The Bears' final score was set up when Alan Page intercepted a Chuck Fusina pass on the Tampa Bay 1. Phipps sneaked across on the next play.

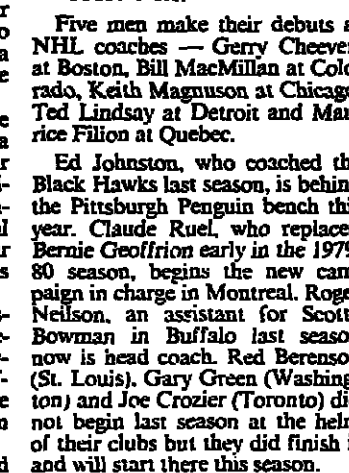
The victory broke a two-game losing streak for the Bears and left both teams with 2-3 records as the Bucs took their third straight loss. The shutout was the third in the last three years administered by the Bears to the Buccaneers. Chicago shut them out 10-0 in 1977 and 14-0 last December.

Payton finished with 133 yards in 28 carries, the 36th 100-yard game of his NFL career.

Pastorini Doubtful for Year

OAKLAND — Dan Pastorini's broken right leg was placed in a cast Monday and it seemed certain that the Oakland Raiders' quarterback will miss the rest of the National Football League season.

Pastorini was injured Sunday in the first period of a 31-17 loss to Kansas City. He suffered a cracked tibia in the leg and also cartilage damage in the right knee. Jim Plunkett will take over as starting quarterback for the Raiders. Rookie Marc Wilson will back up Plunkett.



The Bears' Terry Schmidt finally puts a stop to Tampa Bay's Gordon Jones (84) after a long pass completion in the NFL game's second period. Buc quarterback Doug Williams connected with Jones for a play covering 34 yards.

The Line Score

Houston	202	300	000	7-12
Los Angeles	000	000	000	1-6
J. Niekro and Ashby; Goltz, Sutcliffe (4), Baker (4), Centeno (4), Fergusson (4), Howe (4), L. Howe (4), Puhl (4), Reynolds (4), Virdon (4), W. Virdon (4).				
H-R—Houston, A-Howe (10).				

Playoff Schedules

Best Three-of-Five	
American League Championship Series	
New York (Galaxy 17:00) vs. Kansas City (Goro 18:10)	Wednesday
Thursday	
New York (May 15:35) vs. Kansas City (Lassard 20:11)	
Friday	
Kansas City (Solomon 14:11) vs. New York (John 22:49)	
Saturday	
Kansas City (Gole 15:35) vs. New York (Trent 8:47)	
Sunday	
Kansas City (New York 17:00) vs. New York (National League Championship Series)	
Wednesday	
Houston (K. Furch 13:15) vs. Philadelphia (Corrigan 24:49)	
Thursday	
Houston (Philadelphia 17:00) vs. Philadelphia (Houston 18:00)	
Friday	
Philadelphia (Houston 17:00) vs. Houston (N-1 necessary)	

NFL Standings

American Conference		East	West	Midwest	South
Buffalo	3	0	0	100	74
New England	1	0	0	100	74
San Diego	2	2	0	100	74
Miami	3	2	0	100	74
N.Y. Jets	0	0	0	100	74
Central		4	1	0	100
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	100	74
Houston	3	2	0	100	74
Cleveland	2	2	0	100	74
Indianapolis	1	0	0	100	74
West		3	2	0	100
San Diego	3	2	0	100	74
Seattle	3	2	0	100	74
Denver	2	3	0	100	74
Los Angeles	2	2	0	100	74
Kansas City	1	0	0	100	74
National Conference		4	1	0	100
Dallas	4	1	0	100	74
Philadelphia	4	1	0	100	74
St. Louis	3	2	0	100	74
N.Y. Giants	1	0	0	100	74
Washington	1	0	0	100	74
Central		4	1	0	100
Detroit	4	1	0	100	74
Minnesota	3	2	0	100	74
Tampa Bay	2	3	0	100	74
Chicago	2	3	0	100	74
Green Bay	2	3	0	100	74
West		3	2	0	100
Atlanta	3	2	0	100	74
San Francisco	3	2	0	100	74
New Orleans	0	0	0	100	74
Sunday's Results		Buffalo 14, Cincinnati 9	Denver 19, Cleveland 12	Atlanta 48, Detroit 28	New England 21, New York Jets 11
Pittsburgh 23, Minnesota 7		St. Louis 48, New Orleans 7	Seattle 24, New York Giants 3	Los Angeles 48, San Francisco 26	Monday's Result
Chicago 28, Tampa Bay 6					

